BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY. AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842. No. 8618

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER. which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is two Pence.—Courier Office, 18th March 1842.

N B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 18th March, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Cambridge*, of 499 Tons, RICHARD BROWN, Commander, will sail for the above port in all this month, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. For Freight or passage, apply to

Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 18th March 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Bombay, March 18, 1842.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction, tomorrow Saturday the 19th Instant, at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock. Sundry unserviceable Victualling Stores, landed from Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion*.

BOADEN AND CO.
Naval Commission Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1842.

THE Office of the undersigned is removed from Apollo to Hummum Street, No. 10.

WILLIAUME & CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Zinnoo Kolkeenee*, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Bayaboye*, Widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of March 1842.

G. BURGASS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

ज्याहीर खबर

मुंबई जुडीकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोरटांत मरहुम झोनु कुलकोनी मुंबईकर होदु याचे सर्व वात वीसईचा अखतीयार घेणा करीतां बायाबाई तो या मरहु मचो वोधवा ने अर्ज केला आहे को ग्रामास ध्यावे या बाबद जे कोणी स मंद ठेवीत असतील त्यांस कलवावे तारीक ८ माहे मार्च सन १८४२

जो बरगास
अर्जदारणीचा वकील

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *John Berriman*, late of Bombay British Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to *Thomas Ginger* and *Ellen* his wife, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 11th day of February, 1842.

J. P. LARKINS.
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Champooboye*, widow of *Ramchunder Balcrustnajee* and late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Soonder Balcrustnajee*, one of the Brothers of the above named *Ramchunder Balcrustnajee*, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of March 1842.

H. COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

जाहेर नामा

मुंबईतील सुप्रीम कोर्ट येथें अर्जी केला आहेकी कैलासवासि रामचंद्र बालकृष्णाजी मुबईकर हिंदु सदरहु कोर्टी चे हद्दिंत राहानार यांची वीधवा चांपु बाई सांप्रत मेली तीचा सर्व आणी अवध्या वित विषयाचा व माल मिलकतीचा कारभार चालविण्याचा अखत्यार सदर्हु रामचंद्र बालकृष्णाजीच बंधु तील यक बंधु सुंदर बालकृष्णाजी आहे त्यास ध्यावा त्यास ह्यांत ज्याचा समंध असेल त्या सर्वांसि हे वर्तमांन ह्या पत्रा वरून कलवीतो तारीक १७ माहे मार्च १८४२

१ हेच कालीनस साहेब
वकील निसबत अर्जदार

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

2 Double Barrelled Guns with Flint Locks, most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
1 ditto ditto ditto with detonatiug lock, ditto ditto.
2 Double Barrelled Pistols with Flint locks in case ditto.
1 Ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single Barrelled Pistols with detonating lock, without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.

ALSO.

A Camera Obscura for taking Panoramic views on the principle of the Camera Lucida. Also several field Cameras.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received the following Carriages for Sale.

A Second hand Cab Phæton, nearly new, by Varty and Wilson.

Two very handsome Britzkas of best London finish, by "Kinder" just imported.

A London built Shigram fitted up in the first style of finish by "Kinder."

A London built Buggy, made to suit a small Arab.

SILVER MUGS, &c. FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co, have just received for Sale, a very handsome Silver Tea Set, Gentlemen and Children's Silver Mugs of a variety of Patterns; some richly chased Wine Corks, and Labels, also, a Lady's Gold Neck Chain Victoria Pattern, Gentlemen's Rings, a Lady's and Gentleman's Gold engine turned patent lever Watches by McCabe; Wine, Palanquin, Clocks, &c.

FOR SALE, a very strong Pegu Poney, up to any weight, may be seen daily at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co's Rooms, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 21st instant at their Rooms—The Household Furniture and property of the late J. F. HEDDLE Esq. consisting of Round, Dining and Card Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Skreens, Glass and Queens Ware, Hanging Argand Lamps, two medicine chests, Surgical and Philosophical instruments, a large collection of Books amongst which are, Richardson's Dictionary, Shakespear's Hindoostani do. and Grammer, Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britanica, Kelly's Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor, Blackstone's Commentaries, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Good's Study of Medicine by Cooper, Bell's Principles of Surgery and Anatomy, Murray's Materia Medica and a variety of Medical and other valuable Books.

At 12 o'clock, a Buggy with Horse and Harness belonging to the Estate—also a Palanquin and a Bengal Built Buggy.

Bombay, 18th March 1842,

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE begs to announce, that, *to close consignment*, he will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Rooms, on *Monday, the 21st instant*, a *splendid assortment of* PARISIAN MILLINERY of the newest and most fashionable description; consisting of LADIES' SILK BONNETS *of various colours complete, with Lace, Veils, Plumes and Flowers*; LADIES' MORNING and DRESS CAPS in great variety, comprising *Tarlatan, Blonde, Lace, &c. trimmed with Ribbons and Flowers*: LADIES' COLLARS, BERTHAS, CHEMISETTS, MUSLIN SCARFS, EMBROIDERED CRAPE and RICH FANCY LACE DITTO: SILK SHAWLS, HALF SHAWLS, MANTILETS, LACE and CAMBRIC CUFFS, LACE NECK TIES; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, *in great variety*, CRAPE RIBBONS OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SIZES; FIGURED CRAPE and GAUZE SILK NET; RICH FRENCH SILK and SATIN GAUZE SCARFS, and NECKERCHIEFS; SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES, EMBROIDERED LACE MITTS, &c.: GENTLEMEN'S *plain and figured* SATIN STOCKS *Short and with Fronts*; and a few pieces of SILK and VELVET WAISTCOATING, together with a small quantity of PIVER'S SPLENDID PERFUMERY viz. *Hair Oil, Do. Powder, various kinds of Scents &c. &c.*

The attention of the LADIES of the Presidency is particularly invited to this Sale, which will be found to comprise Goods *of the very best quality*, and such as have NEVER BEFORE been exhibited in Bombay.—Bombay, 18th March 1842.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE will sell by Public Auction *with the Parisian Millinery advertized in the Bombay Times and Courier*, on Monday the 21st instant, the following articles, belonging to a Gentleman proceeding to England.

Three Pairs of superior Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes; Two do. Hot Water Plates; Two Handsome Salvers with silver edges richly chased; Bread Baskets, Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers; Egg-stand; A splendid set of Breakfast Dinner and Tea services, Blue and Green with Gilt Edges; and sundries.

And at 1 o'clock,

A very neat Close Carriage.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 18th March 1842.

ARMY AGENCY.

MAJOR CARMICHAEL SMYTH, late of the Bengal Engineers, begs to offer his services to the Indian Public, and to the Army in particular, as an Agent for the supply of Books, Maps, Scientific Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. &c. He will be able to send out *good* articles to his Correspondents, about 50 per cent cheaper than the usual retail prices at the out-stations and Upper Provinces in India; and from the frequent and speedy communication by Steam between India and France and England, no inconvenient delay will arise in the transmission and reception of goods. The only charge made beyond the actual expences, will be 10 per cent. for all orders amounting to less than £100 and 5 per cent for all exceeding that sum. Under these circumstances, Gentlemen favoring Major SMYTH with Commission, are requested to transmit Bills at *three months sight* for the full extent of their orders.

Major SMYTH means to send out a small sample of his Wines to Calcutta and Bombay at an early period, as a specimen of what may be expected in future, and they will be packed in such convenient quantities, as to render their transit easy to any part of India or Affghanistan.

Regimental Messes, and Book Clubs, would derive much advantage by procuring supplies of Wine, Books, &c. through Major SMYTH's Agency: all new publications are reprinted in Paris about one-fourth of the English price.

Addresses to the care of Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., Mansion House Street, London; or to Messrs. Delessert and Co., Rue Montmartre à Paris.

"MONTHLY TIMES."

THE Civil and Military Services and the Commercial Public of India are informed that by the ensuing Mail from England, the first number of a New Monthly Newspaper will be transmitted to all parts of India—through the agency of the undersigned, the undertaking itself being established by the enterprise of a few Gentlemen, who having personally experienced the want of such a Journal as that now contemplated, have determined to supply the desideratum. The London Agents feel themselves called upon to state briefly, the basis upon which this Journal professes to found its especial claim to public support and patronage.

It will contain, divested of party feeling or political prejudice, a comprehensive and ably written Periodical Epitome of all intervening proceedings and intelligence, under systematic and uniform classification. The determination of the Proprietors being, to place before its readers in a condensed form, the News of the month; and in order that it may be as replete as possible with passing events (particularly those interesting to the Indian Public) the proprietors have determined to spare neither labour nor expence in its compilation on the largest sheet of paper at present used in this country, the type used will also be entirely new.

It will contain extracts from the leading Journals and Monthly Periodicals of different politics upon any question of particular importance; during the sitting of Parliament, condensed portions of the debates, particularly those interesting to the Public of India will be supplied—at other seasons, this space will be occupied by original matter, from the pen of those whose talents have often contributed to the instruction and amusement of the reading Public, this paper will give the fullest and best intelligence on Military affairs, the Proprietors being sensible of how large a part of its readers will be deeply interested therein. It is hoped enough has been said to show the aim and intention in the establishment of this Periodical, to render unnecessary any more detailed exposition of its constitutional organization, beyond stating that no pains or expence will be spared in every department to render the publication as perfect and as deserving of that extended encouragement which it is contemplated will be bestowed upon it.

After all, professions avail but little, claiming credit therefore for sincerity of purpose, and the exercise of every available influence and means to merit proportionate success, the first of public opinion must determine to what extent the execution has corresponded with the endeavour, and to the result of such ordeal the Agents are authorised say the Proprietors look forward with hope and confidence.

Of themselves the undersigned will simply observe that in inducing the Proprietors to embark in this undertaking, they have been influenced by other motives than that of any gain the agency can bestow. They believe it will supply a want much felt by a community, from whom they are grateful to say, they receive continued and increasing support.

The expences in the first establishment of a Periodical like the *Monthly Times* are unavoidably heavy, and a calculation having been made with the strictest regard to economy, the annual Subscription of 12 Rupees *paid in advance* is on the lowest possible scale for a supply of twelve numbers.

Subscriptions may be paid into the following Firms.

Messrs. GRIBBLE HUGHES and Co., Canton.
" W. NICOL and Co., Bombay.
" BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.
" BINNY and Co., Madras.
" A. L. JOHNSON and Co., Singapore.
" W. C. GIBSON, READ DAVIDSON and Co., Ceylon.

The addresses to be sent *post paid* to Messrs. NICOL AND CO. only with "*Monthly Times*" written on the left hand outside corner.

JAMES BARBER AND CO.

LONDON, *February* 4, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A VERY Superior high Caste Chesnut Horse, would make an excellent Charger. Price 650 Rs.

Apply to *Dassabhoy Framjee Mama*. Forbes Street, next door to Bennett's Auction Rooms

TO BE LET.

TWO Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

18th March 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.

2D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 263 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 2147 Chances at Company's Rupees 14 per chance or only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of	40	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	4400
1	Ditto of	20	Ditto, ... Ditto	2200
1	Ditto of ..	10	Ditto, ... Ditto	1100
8	Ditto of 1 each.	8	Ditto, ... Ditto	880
40	Ditto of ½	20	Ditto, ... Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ¼	20	Ditto, ... Ditto	2200
304	Ditto of ⅛	38	Ditto, ... Ditto	4180
1712	Ditto of 1/16 ..	107	Ditto, ... Ditto	11770
2147	Prizes	263	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	28930

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the 1 One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents *Thomas Smith* Esquire editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6 Waterloo Street.

*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize.....	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
1	Ditto.....	20	....do.....do.....	2200
1	Ditto.....	10	....do.....do.....	1100
1	Ditto.....	5	....do.....do.....	550
15	Ditto of one each	15	....do.....do.....	1750
30	Do. of ½ ditto..	15	....do.....do.....	1750
60	Do. of ¼ ditto...	15	....do.....do.....	1750
160	Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do.....do.....	2200
1328	Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do.....do.....	9130
1597	Prizes..	Total..	233 Whole Tickets..	Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 14th. The East India Company's Schooner Emily, mr. Charles Williams, master in charge from Karrack, 25th February 1842, touched at Lingon.

Passengers.—Capt. Giberne, Wife and Child, and 10 Servants.

Do. 15th. Barque Cleveland, mr. William Marley, master from Madras, 8th February, Cannanore 24th Feb. 1842.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Salmon, 30th N. I. and 2 children.

Do. 16th. Barque Chance, John Carr, master from Aden 20th January 1842.

Do. do. Ship Ellen, J. Brown, master, from London, 26th Oct. 1841, Mangalore 2d March 1842.

Passengers.—C. J. Weston, assist. surgeon, 3 Engineers, 19 Marine Boys, and 2 Natives.

Departures.

March 14th. Barque Rooparell, J. F. Rigby, master to China.

Passengers.—10 Natives.

Do. do. The Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, Geo. Stewart Esq. Commander, to Colombo.

Do. 15th. Ship Intrinsic, J. Davidson, master to China.

Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, mr. R. Higgins, master in charge, to Kurrachee.

Passengers.—Major Poole, Capt. Gardiner, Capt. Mainwaring, Lieut. Kelley, Lieut. Harding, Lieut. Evans, Lieut Thackwell, Lieut. Somerville, Lieut. Brennan, Ensign Percival, Assistant Surgeon Campbell.

Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Frigate Auckland, Lieut. R. Ethersey, commanding to Karrachie.

Do. do. The East India Company's Cutter Nurbudda, Alljee Cassim, Syrang, to Gogo.

Do. 16th. The East India Company's Schooner Mahi, Mr. Midshipman C. G. Constable, in charge, to Persian Gulph.

Do. do. Ship Adam Lodge, W. S. Henderson, master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Lieut. W. Brassey.

Do. 17th. Ship Queen Victoria, John Black, master, to Singapoor, and China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	1st Apr
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Strathedon	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	2d Apr
Francis Speight	Foster & co.	London	
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormasjee	London	1st Apr
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co.	London	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co.	Liverpool	25th Mar
Christiana	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Robinson McLean & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	5th Apr
Chieftain	N. G. Browrigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Gowan Mc Co	Liverpool	
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	19th Apr
Devonshire	Frith & co.	China	19 Mar
Herald	McVicar Burn & co.	China	19 Mar
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Tokea	Forbes & co.	China	20th Mar
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co.	China	despatch
Charles Forbes	H. Ilicejee & co.	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co.	China	
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co.	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co.	China	
Victoria		Singapore	17th Apr
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Union	Thos. Jefferies	Madras	
Forth	Grey & co	Sale or Charter	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co.		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mhierjee		
Colchester	Remington & co.		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Armada	Foster & co.		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Berares			
Asiatic	Foster & co.		
Larkins	Grey & co.		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co.		
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co.		
Ellen	Foster & co.		
H. C Steamer	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Cleopatra, Indus.		
H. C. Brig	Tapteee		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner	Emily		
" "	Maldiva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " R. Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	AT POINTED TO SAIL
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Diana	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	2d Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth	Foster & co.	London	26th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.	London	14th Dec
a Roxburgheshire	Dirom Carter & co.	London	30th Jan
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th Nov
a Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	3rd Jan
a H. Ivas	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
a Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	8th Jan
a Julius Cæsar	Forster & co	London	3rd Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	5th Jan
a St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle		London	1st Jan
William Hyde		London	22d Jan
J. Jn. Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	26th Jan
Middlethen		London	31st Jan
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	5th Feb
Good Hope		London	27th Jan
a Reliance	Foster & co.	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co.	Liverpool	16th Nov
a William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co.	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave	R. & A. Hormasjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Crown	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co.	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lusitania	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant	Pohlsen Miller & co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co.	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	24 Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	28th Dec
a Clyde	Frith & co.	Liverpool	7th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co.	Liverpool	1st Jan
a Monarch	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	20th Jan
a St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
a George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co.	Liverpool	6th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculeau	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	2d Feb
a Salem		Shields	3d Oct
a Emily		Shields	30th Nov
a East London	Foster & co.	Shields	12th Oct
a Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	15th Oct
a Volunia	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	12th Nov
a Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	15th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	3rd Jan
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde	6th Jan
Albyn		Clyde	In Jan
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co.	Clyde	In Jan
Wardehapman	Frith & co.	Australia	
Main		China	7th Feb
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co.	Singapore	
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine	Thos Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

a—*Have sailed according to the latest account.*

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 5th.—English Barque Imogen, A. Bisset, from Newcastle 16th Aug; English Schooner Fame, E. H. Salmond from Moulmein 15th Feb; English Barque Raseanna, J. J Johnstone, from Liverpool 28th Sept.

March 6th—English Schooner Soorut Jumol, J. P. Venerosity, from Rangoon 5th February.

7th—English Ship Frances, E. R. Sharp, from Liverpool 20th August and Port Philip 3d January, and English Brig Amelia, H. M. Potter, from Singapore 10th and Malacca 12th Feb

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Fame.—Mrs. Salmond; Mrs. Bommer, and 2 children

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

7th.—Argaum, Leith, for Greenock; James, Pasley, for London, and John Wilt, Donovan, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 4, Ship Madura, W. A. Mylne, from Dundee 19th October 1841.

Passengers.—Mrs. B. B. Mylne, B. B. Mylne Esq., Mr. M. Mylne:—For Calcutta.—Mr. Thomson and Mr. Handerson.

Dec. 4, Ship Duke of Bedford, Capt. Lay, from Calcutta, Sand Heads 17th February.

Do. 6, H. M. Ship Endymion, Hon'ble F. W. Grey, from Trincommalie 4th March.

Passenger.—Major General Churchill, C. B.

March 8, Barque Sesostris, James Row from China 5th and Singapore 17th February.

Do. 9, Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, from Coringa 20th Feb. and Pondicherry 8th March.

DEPARTURES.

March 5, Barque Bengal Packet, A. W. Barclay, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Six Horsekeepers and one Ayah.

Do 6, Barque Flowers of Ugie, A. Annand, to Singapore.

March 9, Brig Iris, Ww. J. Fisher to Singapore.

Do. 9, H. C. Transport Barque Ayrshire, Chas. Barker, to Moulmain with Government Follow.ers

CEYLON.

February 23rd, Barque *Agrippina*, Capt. Rodgers from Mauritius 22nd January—in Ballast.

23d, Brig *City of Aberdeen*, Capt. Munro from Singapore 8th February—in Ballast.

24th, Ship *Tigres*, Capt. Symons from London 26th October, Port Louis 20th January, Galle 22d February—Cargo Sundries. Passengers Mrs Trimnel and 2 children, Mrs. Hadley and Daughter, Mrs. Duncan, Miss De Meurou, Miss Bailey, Rev. Mrs Trimnell, Capt. Duncan, Doctor Kehart, Messrs. Cowley, Browne, Fotescue, Tait. Miller, Dawson. Byrne and Berkly, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew and 2 Servants, (Mr. and Mrs. Wiehe, landed at Mauritius).

24th. Brig *Hortensia*, Capt. J. Storey from Newcastle 1st September—Cargo Coals.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

March 14th. Lieut. Col. Geo. Jervis, Engineers, from Cape of Good Hope.
Do. do. Cadet M. Pratt, Infantry, from England.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon James Vaughan from do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon A. Goodall, M. H. Artillery from Jaulnah.
Do. do Capt. Chas. Gilberne, 16th Regt. N. I. from Karrack.
Do. do Cadet A. C. Romer, Artillery, from England.
Do. 16th. Lieut. H. A. St. Clair, H. Artillery, from Deesa.
Do. do. Major Brooks, 2d Lt Cavalry, from do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon C. J. Weston, from London.

Departures.

Do. 15th. Ensign Henry W. Holland, 13th Rt. N. I. to Surat.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon J. R. Miller, M. D to Kurrachie.
Do. do. Lieut. Grant, G. I. Horse, to Mohableshwur.
Do. 16th Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Artillery, to Persian Gulph.
Do. do. Lieut. J. S. Kemball 26th N. I. to Bassein.
Do. do. Major Holland, Qr. Mr. Genl. to Neilgherries.
Do. 17th Assist. Surgeon J. McMorris, to Kurrachie.
Do. do. Lieut. H. Fenwick, 19th Regt. N. I. from Dholia.
Do. 18th Ensign W. C. Anderson, 1st Eur Rt. to Dharwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

☞ The marriage of mr. A. Bourrilhon to Monie Phillips, published in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, is a hoax.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 26th Feb. Mrs. Nancy Witchbaker, aged 65 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d March, of dysentery, after an illness of only 3 days, Georgiana Crane Boswel, the infant daughter of mrs. and mr. T. W. Smyth, aged 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the 4th March, George Denton, Esq, executive officer, Culmeejole, aged 60 years, 7 months and 13 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 22d Feb. of spleen, Charles, son of the late serjeant-major J. L. Higginbottom, 51st N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 28th of February, the wife of Sergeant Major J. C. Brindley, of the 48th Regiment M. N. I., of a Son.

On Friday the 4th instant, the Lady of B. Cardozo, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Royapettah, on the night of the 7th instant, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Mysore, on the 24th Feb., by the Rev. G. Trevor, Senior Chaplain of Bangalore, Mr. E. Van Ingen, second son of Mr. H. Van Ingen, to Miss Matilda Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Lewis.

DEATH.

At Ootacamund, on the 27th ultimo, Major General James Wahab, C. B., Third Son of the late Major General Wahab, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He arrived at Madras on the 15th July 1800, and not having returned to England since, has seen a period of uninterrupted service of nearly 42 years.

CEYLON.

DIED.]—At Trincomalie, on Sunday the 20th February 1842, at ½ to 9 A.M, Mr. John Hunter late Assistant Missionary, leaving behind him a widow, one son, and six daughters, with a circle, of relations and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

CALENDAR,—March 31 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
					D. H. M.
F.	18	Edward King of West [Saxons.	2 33	2 53	
Sa.	19	[Palm *sunday*	3 15	3 40	
Sun	20	*6th Sunday in Lent.*—	4 7	4 38	☽ 20 3 33 M.
M.	21	Benedict.	5 19	6 7	
T.	22		6 56	7 42	
W.	23		8 24	9 0	
Th.	24		9 8	9 30	

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, March 5.

We have not received much news since our last issue, and under existing circumstances we can hardly expect to do so; there must of course, for the present, be a lull until the Brigade proceeding across the Punjaub reach Peshawur, when we suppose we shall hear of a movement towards General Sale's party. Our latest letters from Jellalabad, if such scraps can be called letters, reach to the 15th ultimo; they merely mention that all continue well, provisions were in abundance, and that certain intelligence had been received of Captain Bygrave and Captain Martin being alive, but prisoners. It is to be hoped and expected that many other officers, who are now reported dead, may, in the same manner, be found captives with the chiefs, and thus afford to their relatives and connections the ultimate prospect of their rejoining their families.

We have letters from the force now crossing the Punjaub and it would appear that this Brigade is destined to meet with annoyances which will form a contrast to the easy march of those which have preceded; one letter is dated on the Banks of the Ravee 27th February and states that from the great and sudden rise of the river it will be impossible to ford it in any part, whilst the consequence is, as there are only four small boats and a very high wind prevails that no attempt at crossing can be made, and with the very inadequate means at the force's disposal, considering that there are two Regiments of Cavalry and 4000 or more camels it is very probable that what it was expected would take a day or so to complete will now take a week or ten days, whilst some accidents may be feared. This is indeed a sad contretemps, when instead of delay, forced marches should have been the order of the day, and must prove extremely discouraging to General Pollock who has sent to request the commanding officer to push on his Brigade without the least delay, making long marches whilst practicable. It was supposed in camp that the order for forced marches was made on account of intelligence having been received at Peshawur that great injury had been done to the fort of Jellalabad by the late Earthquake which is said to have thrown down three bastions of that fort and consequently made large breaches in it which will make General Sale's position far more critical than it has hitherto been should the enemy take advantage of the disaster to attack him, besides the necessity it will inevitably involve of keeping his weak garrison continually on the qui vive. Our correspondent assures us that there is no doubt of the fort having sustained very serious injury, and we are most anxiously looking out for our usual letters from Peshawur which have not arrived to day.

We have letters of the 16th ultimo from Peshawur, where all was in statu quo, and at Jullalabad all continued well, up to the 12th, the date of the latest accounts thence. At Peshawur official intimation had been received of the advance towards that quarter of the 3d Dragoons, 31st Foot and 33d and 6th N. I. Of the two officers accused of misbehaviour before the enemy, in the Khyber Pass affair, one has been let off with a very severe reprimand in the presence of every officer of the Brigade, and the other is to be brought to trial; but we are at a loss to know on what principle the former has been let off, and we trust Government will enquire into that very curious consummation.—*Englishman, March 7.*

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of the 5th instant we learn that the earthquake, which was felt at Peshawar, had extended to Jellalabad. It was reported that that the fortifications of the latter place had sustained considerable injury, and that three of the bastions had been thrown down.

Calcutta papers of the 7th instant have arrived. The Chamber of Commerce at that presidency have presented a farewell address, to Lord Auckland, which will be found in our extracts. It speaks of his Lordship's commercial policy in terms of the warmest approbation. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that Dost Mahomed was to leave Seharunpore for Dehra on the 26th February.

We have received Madras journals to the 10th of the present month. Her Majesty's ship *Endymion* anchored in the roadstead on the 6th and sailed again for Calcutta on the 8th instant. The *Edinburgh* called at Cannanore on the 28th ultimo and left for Bombay on the following day.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 25th ultimo states that a requisition has been made, on the authorities of that island, by the Governor General of India, calling for the services of a European regiment to be employed in Afghanistan. Our cotemporary is of opinion that the demand cannot be prudently complied with, as there are not more than one thousand European rank and file, at the present moment in Ceylon, and they are by no means adequate to perform the garrison duties of the island.

The packet of the *Corsair* for Singapore and Macao will be closed at the office of Messrs. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy Sons and Co. at 4 P. M. this day.

The letter bag of the *William Perrie* for the same ports will be closed at the office of Messrs. W. and T. Edmond and Co. at noon to-morrow.

The first Session of the Supreme Court for the current year will commence at 11 o'clock this forenoon. We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for the following list of the prisoners to be tried on this occasion.

Ramah Jannoo	For cutting and stabbing with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.
Bhugwan Trickam Bhicka Fuckeera	Felony.
Mathew Gregoria Macario Nicholas Antonio Francisco	For stabbing, cutting and wounding with intent to disable, disfigure, or to do some other grievous bodily harm.
John Pereira	Lacery.
Cristna Ragoo	For obtaining goods under false pretences.
Framjee Byramjee	For Felony.
Ragow Dhackila	For stealing in a dwelling house to the value of Fifty Company's Rupees.
Joaquim Marcos	Murder.
Syce Yellapa	For stealing from the person.
John Hocken	Felony.
Rowjee Yearoba Ghoega	Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of Fifty C.'s Rupees.
Rama Suttoo	Larceny.

The following extract from a letter dated London 20th January 1842 contains information, respecting the "COTTON MARKET," which will be interesting to our commercial readers.

"Cotton in this Market has continued steady, but almost nominal at the quotations of the 1st instant, the transactions during the last fortnight having been very limited, in consequence of the declaration for public sale this day, of a large quantity of East India, amounting to 29,900 bales with 500 American. The quality of the Surat generally, was middling to fair, there being only a moderate proportion of low ordinary, and little of good fair and good; one fourth of the Madras was Tinnavelly, the bulk being common quality (Bellary and Western.)

The extent of the sale attracted a numerous attendance, it is estimated that at the sale.

		Ordy to midg.	Fair to good fair.	Good.
About 22760 Surat	17000 were sold at	3⅜ ¼ @ 3⅝ ⅜	3⅝ ⅜ 3 @ 4	4⅛ ⅜
6940 Madras	850 „	Tinny. „	4⅛ „	4½
	2200 „	Bellary 3⅝	3¾	
200 Bengal	200 „		4¼ ⅜	
500 American				

30400 offered 20250 sold.

There was a good demand, yet some irregularity in prices, but upon the whole, averaging the previous currency, except for common Madras which are a shade lower. The export Houses bought freely, there was also taken much on speculation, the Trade buying very sparingly."

The annexed paragraph from a letter dated London 4th February contains the latest intelligence relative to the departure of shipping from the United Kingdom for this port.

"The *Duke of Lancaster* is just leaving this Port for Bombay, to be followed by the *Mid Lothian*, *Fort William* and *Earl of Clare*. At Liverpool the *Herculan*, *John Moore*, *Briton's Queen* and *Baboo* are loading for the same destination, and the *Royal Adelaide*, *Nepaul* and *Brahmin* in the Clyde."

Lieutenant W. E. Campbell of the Indian Navy has been suspended from employment pending a reference to the Court of Directors. This step has been taken by the Bombay Government, in consequence of charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders having been preferred by Commander Ormsby against Lieut. Campbell. The subject has been investigated by a Court of Enquiry held on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam frigate *Sesostris* at Ningpo, under the authority of the Naval Commander in Chief.

We have heard it mentioned on the authority of private letters that the Earl of Clare will be the new Governor of Madras, and that his Lordship will accept the appointment with the understanding that he is eventually to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General. This is by no means an unlikely arrangement; for though the prospect of Lord Ellenborough's retirement is distant, and the choice of his successor will depend upon the good will of the political party, who may predominate in the councils of the sovereign at the time the vacancy occurs; yet the strength of the Conservative party is so great both in Parliament and throughout England, that it affords a sufficient guarantee for us to believe that the present ministry will continue in power for a period far longer than that, which the ordinary routine of office permits any individual to retain the appointment of Governor General.

The intelligence from China published in our *Extra* of Wednesday last, though it contains no record of any striking victory is nevertheless highly important in a political point of view. It proves that the success which has hitherto attended the arms of England in her contest with the "Celestial Empire" has not been effected merely by the suddenness of an unexpected attack, but is the result of the superior courage and skill of the British fleet and army. It is evident that our encroachments on the Chinese territories will be limited only by the practicability of permanently spuring for service in that country, such a number of troops as may be adequate to occupy the provinces which it may be considered expedient to conquer. It is manifest that no army the Emperor can bring into the field will ever be able to withstand the prowess of the British forces. The Chinese have had ample time for preparation, and there is also proof that the Imperial and Provincial Governments have exerted themselves to the utmost to repel the invasion. Yet whenever the flag of England has appeared before any of their positions, victory has been it's constant attendant; and that too almost without a struggle. There has certainly never been any opposition worth naming. It is true that the Chinese have stood to their guns and kept up a cannonade for a considerable time, but they have never been able to maintain a conflict at close quarters. We may therefore reasonably assume that an escalade, or a charge, will invariably paralyse their energies and secure their defeat. The truth of this impression is evidently felt by the higher class of Chinese officials.

Though there has been scarcely any positive fighting, attendant on the capture of the district cities of Yupao, Tsikee and Funghwa, yet the effect produced on the provincial authorities appears to have been all that could have been hoped for from the most brilliant victory. The flight of the Viceroy, the Imperial Commissioners and other principal Mandarins from the capital of the province, though it was one hundred miles distant from the advanced portion of the British force, shows, how strong their panic must have been. Their retirement to Soochow, in the direction of the capital, a fact which must soon be known at Pekin, proves that not even the dread of the Emperor's displeasure could counterbalance the terror caused by the success of the invading army. It is evident that however much, the war department of the Imperial cabinet may be determined, on pursuing hostilities, they can find no military Mandarin on whom they can rely for maintaining a defensive position; much less one who will venture on conducting offensive operations.

It is more than probable that this indisposition to come actually into hostile contact with the British forces will extend to the Emperor and his Council, as soon as circumstances will admit of a demonstration being made against Pekin. As a matter of course this measure will be adopted as soon as the reinforcements from India, and those from Europe under Lord Saltoun, effect a junction with the head quarters of the expedition, which will probably take place about June next. The Emperor will then be compelled to yield to the demands of the English or resort to the disagreeable alternative of quitting his capital, and retiring to some city in the western portion of his dominions. The effect which the latter proceeding would have on the Chinese nation by exposing the weakness of the Government, would in all probability lead to a general insurrection, the downfal of the Tartary dynasty and the total disorganization of the empire. Of this the Emperor is in all probability fully aware. It is therefore extremely unlikely that he will quit Pekin, if he can ward off an attack by negociation. From this view of the case, we are inclined to believe, that when the British forces ascend the Peho river, His Majesty will accede to every demand which Sir Henry Pottinger may have been instructed to make. The question then arises, what security can be obtained for the fulfilment of the imperial promise? We fear it is impossible that any adequate guarantee can be secured. If a requisition for money to defray the expenses of the war, and to compensate the British merchants for the destruction of their property be, as doubtless it ought to be, a leading item of Sir Henry's instructions, the cash must be obtained at the cannon's mouth. It must be paid down when the treaty is signed, and before the slightest retrograde movement is made by our troops. That the cession of Hong Kong in full sovereignty, to the British crown, will ultimately be ratified by the Chinese Government, we entertain not the slightest doubt, but it will be difficult to place our trade with the Chinese ports on such a footing, as will preserve our Merchants from suffering by the extortions usually practised by the Chinese officers. In all probability a treaty will be signed before the expiration of the present year which will *apparently* place every thing on a proper basis. This will however only be the conclusion of the 1st Act of the war with China. Neither the letter nor the spirit of any treaty will be respected by the Mandarins, when the terror of invasion is withdrawn. By the time the naval squadron in the East Indies has been placed on the peace establishment, and the additional European regiments have returned to England, fresh causes of quarrel will have arisen, and it will then be found necessary to organize a fresh expedition. This is the natural result of the perfidy which invariably distinguishes Asiatic powers. There has never been any instance of an oriental prince fulfilling the first engagement into which he has been forced by any European nation, for any lengthened period after the withdrawal of it's forces.

Under special authority from the Court of Directors, the Supreme Government has granted commissions as Lieutenants on the Bengal Invalid establishment to Deputy Commissaries Samuel Chill and John Cross, as also to Assistant Commissary A. Cameron. We are glad to see the Leadenhall Street authorities take this mode of rewarding those who have served long and faithfully in the subordinate grades of the Company's army. The principle must however be more extensively acted on in order to give general satisfaction. That such will ere long be the case there cannot be the slightest doubt. The claims of the European soldiery of the Indian army to be allowed advantages as regards promotion similar to those enjoyed by their brethren in the Royal regiments, have lately been very fully discussed by the press both of India and of Great Britain, and cannot fail of eventually inducing the East India directors to ameliorate the present system. It cannot be denied that a seniority service presents many objections to granting effective commissions to men advanced in life, but there is certainly one mode which might be adopted for rewarding merit in the lower grades of the Company's European troops, which would not only be free from the objections to which we have above alluded, but which would also prove highly beneficial to the service by adding to every regiment an officer whose presence would materially add to the efficiency of a corps when on field service. To effect this we would suggest, that the appointment of Quarter master should be disjoined from that of Paymaster and Interpreter. The latter should be held as at present by a Lieutenant or Ensign. The former should be given to an officer placed on the same footing, in respect to rank, pay, and allowances as the Quartermasters of Her Majesty's regiments, and selected from deserving persons of the class, similar to that, from which the appointment is generally filled when vacancies occur in the Royal Army.

The Commander in Chief in India has notified in General orders that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the subordinate medical servants who were attached to the Army of the Indus, receiving the donation of additional batta granted in November 1839, by the Governor General, to the Officers and soldiers of that force.

Lord Ellenborough has directed that two appointments as Aids-de-Camp on his Lordship's personal staff shall be given to Native Officers. A Ressaldar of Irregular Cavalry named Azeem Khan has been permanently appointed to fill one vacancy. The other is to be held in rotation for periods of one month by the Subadars commanding the guard of Native Infantry at Government house.

In this day's paper we have commenced the republication of the second number of a series of tales by the witty and talented *Harry Lorrequer*. The first of these is entitled "Our Mess." As far as we can judge by the perusal of the nine chapters which have already arrived in India, we consider it our duty to speak of this tale in the most favourable terms, and feel assured that it will afford considerable amusement to our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Can any of your Military readers inform me, how it is that the *gallant Captain* now in command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, has not been ordered to join his Regt. which Corps forms part of the "*Advanced Force*" stationed at Quetta. On the departure of the gallant Captain's, Regiment, we were all given to understand, that his Services in a *Civil capacity* were so *valuable* as to supersede those of his *Military*. We are now surprised to find this Gallant Officer's services in *Civil capacity* have been dispensed with, and instead of his being immediately ordered to join his Regt. where even the presence of a Lance Naique is of the greatest consequence, this officer is permitted to remain and hold command of an Irregular Corps in India. Surely the absence of an officer of the standing and experience of our gallant Friend is much to be regretted, besides being so singularly at variance with the G. O. issued for "all officers to join their Regiments in the Field" but let alone the order. At a "crisis" like the present when in all probability the 25th Regt. will have the *honor* to be among the first to retrieve the sad disasters that have befallen us, to shew the *treacherous Afghan* that the *spirit* of the *British Lion* has not been *tamed*. Surely these soul stirring thoughts must alone be sufficient to induce our Brother in arms to delay no longer in joining his Corps. In so doing the spirit of the above quoted G. O. will be fulfilled.

I remain, My dear Mr. Editor,
Yours obediently
MARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

My Dear Mr Editor,—By publishing the following lines in your valuable paper, you will bring to light a secret which has been a long time hid from our Catholic community. As we Catholics are bound to believe that the church of Rome is infallible without spot or wrinkle, and that His Holiness the Pope is the vicegerent of St. Peter, who is also infallible and rules the church with a sanctified, just and unblemished sway: then if His Holiness is infallible and rules the Church with a just and unblemished sway, why prohibit the catholic clergy from having wives in one part of the world and sanction it in another? or why have the church prayers in the latin language in one country and not in another? Catholics are taught to believe that the church discipline is the same all over the world. But the further we go the more we see. I certainly was of the same opinion before my arrival in Turkish Arabia. If any individual be curious enough to make an enquiry, he will find at Bagdad, Mosul, Bussorah and all the principal towns in Mesopotamia, Catholic priests having wives and children and those very priests celebrating the sacrifice of the Mass in the Syrian and Chaldean Languages, accompanied by European Catholic clergymen on the same altar, wearing the same vestments, performing the same ceremonies, the consecration of the Host, using the same chalice, &c. &c. all of which is the same as is celebrated in every European catholic Chapel. It is quite certain from what I have learned from those Divines that the Pope has granted a Bull or Licence to the Chaldean and Syrian Catholic clergymen to perform the sacrifice of the mass in their vernacular languages, and to take wives.

Perhaps some orthodox catholic will say that these are the primitive christians, and not Roman Catholics, I can positively assure them that those Priests are ordained by a Roman Catholic Bishop and sanctioned by the Pope in the same manner as is usually done in all Catholic countries.

Hoping my Dear Mr. Editor that some person of sound abilities (which I regret I am not possessed of) will take this subject into serious consideration, and show to the world at large the double dealing in our church; and that upon two of the greatest points which are canvassed daily throughout Europe.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC IN MESOPOTAMIA.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

THE KIRK BELL.—We have been favored with the following Minute of the Kirk Session of Bombay, relative to the resuscitated discussion on the ringing of the Kirk bell. Some silly person, in a fit of idleness or littleness of mind, transmitted an account to England of the interruption which the ringing of the bell had given to the pleadings of counsel, and the auscultation of the Judge and Jury, during the trial of a cause in the Supreme Court, the abode of which is within about 70 or 80 yards of this noisome bell. The *Times* ascribes the authorship of this report to the genius of the ex-editor of the *Courier*, who executes in this distant region the important functions of a correspondent to the London *Times*.

Be the author who he may, and we confess we care little to know who he is, he must have been actuated by a spirit of extreme ignorance or malevolence, when he penned the following concluding paragraph of as silly and gossipish a piece of news as ever left the shores of India.

It is dangerous to express an unbiased opinion on the subject of these bells in Bombay, for prejudices run high, and even from the pulpit was the attempt to interfere with them noticed as a part of the system of persecution to which the Church of Scotland had latterly been subjected.

Now the fact is, that there were never any prejudices about the matter; and to say that the least allusion to the stopping of the bell was ever made from the pulpit, is to speak an utter and unmitigated untruth. The person who wrote the above ignorant paragraph knows but little of the Church of Scotland, when he reports it as inferring or deducing persecution from an interference with the ringing of a bell!!

Extract from the Minutes of the Kirk Sessions St. Andrew's dated 14th March, 1842.

"The Kirk Sessions having had their attention directed to several statements in the public prints of Bombay and London respecting an alleged interference by Her Majesty's Chief Justice with the ringing of the bells of this Church on public occasions on week days, think it due to the interests of truth to record the fact that they have never had occasion to complain of His Honor in connexion with this matter, and that nothing more was done in his name but conveying a message to the Church Officer, simply making the request that the bell should not be rung to the obstruction of the business of the Supreme Court, a request with which on former occasions, with other Judges, the Kirk Sessions, it is believed, has regularly complied. The Session regret that in this instance, owing to misunderstanding of their Church Officer, the bell continued to ring for some minutes after the request had been delivered at the Church. The Sessions wish it to be generally understood, that the bell is rung, in any circumstances, merely as a supposed public convenience, and that their orders are that it should not be rung when public inconvenience would be the result."

It was moved by Captain Jameson, and seconded by the Revd. Dr. Wilson, that a copy of this entry should be forwarded by the Moderator to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Roper, Knight, and made public as occasion may offer by the Members of the Session.

(Signed) J. STEVENSON, D. D.
March 15. Moderator.

BOMBAY TIMES.

DADUR.—The following extract from a letter dated Sebee, 22d Feb. refers in part to the same subject. The other intelligence is in some measure a repetition of what has been already published. We give it as furnishing additional light on some points not yet fully established.

"A detachment of 100 men of the 6th and 40th Lt. Cavalry under Lt. Johnston; Col. and Mrs. Marshall, and the Bengal Officers started from Dadur, and were caught in a snow storm on the march and arrived, having lost 10 men frozen to death; and had it not been for the kindness of the Political and the officers, many more would have perished. It is a dreadful place for poor sick sepoys—Quettah." The Kyber Brigade lost 430 men; Wild shot in the face, and some of the Officers have sent in their papers for the invalid—this looks bad. The Envoy was cut down by the Ghilzies and not by the Dost's son. Trevor fell off his Horse and cut to pieces. The General and Shelton surrendered, and with the ladies are guests of Ukbar Khan, and treated well. The Shah, there is no doubt, is at the bottom of the rebellion and is to be made their King elect. Ukbar Khan is favorably inclined towards us, but is afraid of showing it.

From the lower parts of Scinde we hear innumerable complaints as to the absolute impossibility of moving troops, even in small detachments, for want of camels. It is many weeks since we first predicted the insurmountable difficulties likely to be from this cause experienced so soon as any general movement of our troops was attempted: we are not required to wait long for the realization of our anticipations.

We are gratified to learn that Assistant Surgeon Kirk, now with Captain Harris' mission in Abyssinia is permanently to succeed the late lamented Dr. Heddle as Deputy Assay Master in the Bombay Mint, Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn is appointed to officiate until Dr. Kirk's return.

We regret to have to announce the decease of Brevet Captain Cartwright, of the 23rd Regt. Native Light Infantry, which event took place on the 30th January last, at Malta, on his way to England on sick certificate.

This casualty occasions the promotion of Ensign J. E. Bowles to the superior grade.

CHINA.—We have received via Madras accounts from Macao to 3d ultimo. The following is an extract of a letter under that date:—

"The British merchants had a meeting some few days ago respecting the state of the currency, the broken dollars having almost entirely disappeared—and this being our currency, places the mercantile community in a very awkward situation, particularly those parties who are in the habit of coming under heavy acceptances against consignments; for it is now quite impossible to get payment for Opium in any thing but sycee and Mexican Dollars. The meeting or a part of it came to the resolution of rendering Mexicans and Sycee legal at par (if the Hong merchants would agree to take the former at par among themselves and try to induce all parties to come in to this resolution, at the same time several persons came to the resolution of declining to accept Bills for the current dollars, unless the holders would consent to take payment when due in Mexicans or Sycee at the rate of the day.

The import market in Canton for British goods is rather worse than when we last wrote you.

There are about 500 Bales of Tsaltee silk in Canton and its vicinity, prices asked dls. 560 @ dls. 580, there are also a few bales of Taysaam for which dls. 430 is demanded. The following are Cotton quotations on 28th January:—

COTTON—Bombay, 7 4 @ 9 6
Bengal, 7 5 @ 9 7
Madras, 9 7 @ 10

Tea Congou 24 @ 30; Souchong 27 @ 36: none fine in the market: The Teamen are most anxious to realize, but it is only those with money in hand who have any chance of doing any good."

Since the arrival of the Sylph, the Bengal drug has rather gone back in price, and we do not look for any improvement until the small holders are out of the market. Sales of Patna have been made at dlrs. 465. We have not heard of any thing having been done in Benares, but we believe the price to be about dlrs. 455. In Malwa there is nothing doing, the nominal price we should say is dlrs. 340 at 345."

SINGAPORE.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Singapore 11th February.

"Immediately after the arrival of the first sales opium Patna was sold at dlrs. 410 at dlrs. 415; but it has received a little since the departure of the Bob Roy and Ariel, and may now be quoted at dlrs 395 at 400. Benares at dlrs. 405. Patna and Malwa in no demand whatever.

The Chinese Junks keep coming in still, but have not commenced purchasing yet."

(*From our Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, *21st February* 1842.—The "India," Captain A. Henderson, arrived at Suez on the 11th instant from Calcutta. She left the Sandheads on the 11th January—stopped 24 hours at Madras, and 36 at Point de Galle—made the passage from Point de Galle to Aden in 11 days and 7 hours—stopped 56 hours at Aden to Coal—and came to Suez in 7 days and 16 hours—thus making the whole passage of 4,894 miles in 25 days and 15 hours. It is the longest direct Steam passage yet made and is satisfactory,—the average rate from Bengal being 190 miles a day. She has Coal enough on board to carry her back to Aden. Some 44 passengers have arrived by her. These with persons already in Egypt (who came by the Bangalore, and landed at Cossier, the ship reaching Suez 29th January) will about fill the *Great Liverpool*, and the Bombay passengers, expected in a few days, will be badly off, as there is no French Steamer on the 27th of this month.

The India brought a small Mail, but the dispatches from the Governor General being important, (though unknown to the public of Calcutta or any one here) obtained the services of H. M. Steam Vessel *Gorgon*, which sailed on the same day (15th instant,) for Malta; should the authorities at Malta despatch a steamer to Marseilles with the despatches and the Mail, the Bengal letters may arrive in London in time to be answered by the March Overland Mail. The French steamer that arrived here on the 15th brought but few letters or papers from England. Snow and other obstructions have caused some delays in the continental posts.

The currency remains disordered, and all operations involving time are rendered precarious; there is also a serious loss incurred on payments to Government. An edict of the Pasha has reduced the value of his own Karias (issued at 9 piastres each) to 8⅜ piastres—and to be received by weight—say 4¼ Kerats, and the original mint weight of some of them was only 4¼ Kerats. H. H. can do any thing. Meantime the promised new Coinage has not appeared, and Alexandria is sadly in want of a currency in any shape. The best of the Pashas Coins, and most foreign money have disappeared.

Sales of grain and pulse have been resumed by Government, but purchases are very backward at the rate fixed by H. Excellency Boghus Bey. The purchases are merely for chartered ship in port, and to order. No Market at present will rear the price of 36 piastres per ardeb fixed for Beans. Wheat is 66 piastres.

H. H. Mohomed Ali remains in upper Egypt, to superintend personally the general formation of Canals for irrigation and embankments to protect certain land from the excessive inundations of the Nile. He has made a general levy of the inhabitants for these works, allowing rations to those who labour at their own villages, and rations and *pay* (how much?) to those who have been taken to assistance. Travellers describe the villages to be half deserted, and the Bazars shut up. The old man is intent on improving his revenue by increasing the produce of the country, but there is a want of hands for the extent of arable land.

Ibrahim and Said Pashas are in the Delta, looking after their shifliks. This invention of the old Lion's is neither more nor less than converting the land into his family estate and the people into serfs. Some intelligent natives doubt if it will be found more productive than the old village system; and this much seems certain, that there can be no accumulation of property among the people of a shiflik.

The Pasha has cleared out the Great Temple of Esneh, not to please antiquarians, but to convert it into a Magazine for Grain.—March 16.

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Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Government must, we conclude, be quite satisfied of the pacific disposition of the Nepaulese since the troops in the neighbourhood of the frontier are all on the move upwards. We have mentioned that the 25th N. I are marching to Cawnpore. The 12th have the route for Lucknow, and the 2d Europeans were to leave Ghazeepore for Cawnpore on the 2d instant.—*Englishman, March 5.*

The *Isabella Cooper* is not, as the Semaphoric intelligence announced, on shore opposite Kedgeree, but about ½ a mile to the westward of the middle Buoy of the Auckland channel, and is dry at low water. There is not the slightest chance however of her coming off till the Springs—even should she do so then. Our nautical reporter doubts whether she will be got off even at that time, as most probably ere the springs come on, a bed of sand will be formed round her and cut off all hopes of her again floating.

The Commanding officer of H. M. Ship *Cambrian* sent boats to her assistance in the most praiseworthy and prompt manner:—the next day the *Cambrian* also by signal offered assistance, but it was not accepted. The H. C. Buoy vessel *Mermaid*, Commander Bedford, likewise weighed from Kedegree and worked up towards the *Isabella Cooper*, as near as she could go with safety. Her services were also declined. The H. C. Dispatch vessel *Pilot* at station, Commander Cairns, likewise offered assistance (per signal) in passing, but no notice was taken of the offer.

The Commander of the *Isabella Cooper* has, we hear, written up for an efficient and experienced Pilot, but unfortunately there are none in town available.—*Ibid.*

THE LOTTERY.—A curious circumstance had occurred, in respect to the drawing of the Lottery on the last day, which requires, on the part of the Secretary and the Committee, a very strict investigation.

In the published list of prizes No. 5,222 was stated to be entitled to Rs. 5000. That number was presented for discount at the Bank of Bengal, certified by the Secretary to be a prize, for the amount; but it was discovered by the bank people, that the ticket presented was, on the face of it No. 5,222 of the 2nd Lottery of 1841, and did not, belong to the 1st Lottery of 1842, at all. It was, of course, refused; but the public ought to receive the fullest explanation of the cause of such a mistake; as unexplained, it must necessarily create the greatest distrust.—*Hurkaru, March 5.*

KURNAUL.—A letter of the 25th ultimo, from Kurnaul says:—

"The 9th Light Cavalry received orders yesterday to proceed to Ferozepore; the corps marches on the 28th. The Ameer Dost Mahomed and his escort leave Seharunpore on the 26th, their destination being Dehra. No news from the N. W. Pollock, it is said, has written for the Light Infantry Battalion. A jemadar syce of the artillery has escaped; he reports the deaths of Nicholl and Stewart, both killed in the discharge of their duties—the first being shot while spiking the last gun. The latter was killed in the charge which was made by the troopers on the enemy. I have heard no more of any kind."—Ibid, March 7.

H. M. S. CAMBRIAN.—H. M. S. Cambrian which, our readers are aware, is to join the English Armada in China, is not likely to be much longer detained from the scene of hostilities, as a large quantity of the munitions of war, consisting chiefly of 32 and 68 pounder shot, are now in course of active shipment from the Govern ment Stores.—Ibid.

ADDRESS TO LORD AUCKLAND.—On Friday after noon, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Auckland, to present a valedictory address, and met with a most gracious reception.

The following is the Chamber's address, with the reply which his Lordship was pleased to return:

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

MY LORD,—On the occasion of your resigning the Government of India, and departing from a land, the Commerce of which has flourished under your Lordship's administration, the Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire to convey to you the expression of the high sense, which they, in common with the rest of the mercantile body, entertain of the liberal and enlightened policy, which has distinguished all your measures connected with the trade and commerce of this portion of the empire.

Your Lordship having now laid down the reins of power, the Chamber feels that the time has arrived when it is fit that it give expression to the debt of gratitude which it has to render for that unremitting attention to the mercantile interests, on the part of your Lordship, which its records attest; and it requests you to accept the homage of its admiration of the affability, and considerateness, and wisdom, evinced in all your relations with commerce.

Immediately on your reaching these shores, the mercantile community were made aware that the Government of India had fallen into the hands of a Statesman, who well understood the principles of trade, and would study to give the resources of the country a general development. The high expectation then formed has been well justified by your acts, the fruits of which, the successful extension of the Commerce of British India, will constitute a grateful memorial to the signal merits of your Lordship's auspicious rule.

In conclusion, the merchants of Calcutta crave permission to say, that your Lordship possesses their highest esteem and respect, and will carry away their earnest wishes, for a long enjoyment of health and happiness in your native land.

We have the honor to be, my Lord,
For and in the name of the Bengal
Chamber of Commerce, your Lordships's most obedient-Servants,
J. STORM, President.
J. S. STOPFORD, Vice President.

Calcutta, March 2, 1842.

TO THE PRESSIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received the address, voted to me by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with much pride and satisfaction, though I can hardly take the merit to myself of having earned the high compliment which has been paid to me.

I have seen the merchants of Bengal most ably and respectably represented by the Chamber. I have felt, in my intercourse with it, that the interests of the state and the interests of Commerce are but one. The representations made to me have invariably been in a tone and manner which must have commanded a candid attention. I have endeavoured to come to a just judgement upon them, and to express that judgement with frankness; and it is satisfactory to me that I and the merchants of Bengal have become friends, by a course, so natural and so simple.

The Chamber has been pleased to express approbation of my commercial policy. It has been, however, but the policy, on the soundness of which all are agreed though unhappily all are not agreed upon the case or the expediency of acting upon it. It is that policy which has for its object that channels of commerce should be free and secure, and would leave all else to the spirit, the enterprise, and the competition of the merchant.

Perhaps there can be no better commentary on this policy, that than which is to be found in the history of this country. It is well known to you all, how its commerce had long been fettered by restrictions and monopoly; and how, as each tramel was removed, it seemed to gain an accession of vigor and activity. I remember with pleasure the assistance given to me by the Chamber, in the arrangements connected with the abolition of the Bengal transit duties. Happily I had found, upon my arrival in India, the abolition of these duties in progress here, and they have now been entirely extinguished for two of the presidencies. I have to lament that the question of abolition is more complicated in regard to Madras, and that I have not been able to carry through the abolitions, also for the Presidency.

But beyond the transit duties, the Commerce of India has had to contend against an unfavorable inequality of duties in England. This inequality has been rectified, in some, the most important, I wish I could say that it has been so in all instances. And the Chamber of Commerce will, I am sure, bear in mind, that the nobleman now at the head of the Indian Government, has been, in England, one of the warmest advocates of the removal of the injustice.

The result of these changes has been that I can now count nearly 200 sail of shipping in the river, where, when I arrived in this country, scarcely 100 had at any one time been seen.

I can but add that the cause of the commercial prosperity of India will ever have in me a warm supporter. Should that cause ever require my services elsewhere, my heart will be in the work; and I will then call to mind the meeting of this day, and be confirmed in my zeal by the remembrance of the friends whose approbation and kind wishes you have now tendered to me.

Calcutta, March 4, 1842. AUCKLAND.

MADRAS.

THE INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.—We have great pleasure in stating that Lieutenant Colonel Wyllie's retirement on the Fund Bonus will in all probability be in General Orders this evening; such being the seventh retirement on the Fund; the eigth indeed may be expected in a few days, and long before the subscriptions of the fourth quarter will have been credited ot the Fund:—

"The Honorary Secretary to the Infantry Retiring Fund has the pleasure to enclose Copy of a Letter on the subject of the Fund, which he would feel obliged by the Editor of the United Service Gazette giving publicity to.

Infantry Retiring Fund Office,
Fort St. George, 7th March 1842.,

'COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN GORDON TO CAPTAIN GEO. G. MACKENZIE.

Vellore, 4th March, 1842.

MY DEAR MACKENZIE.—Adverting to my name having appeared among the Dissentients to your Retiring Fund on the 10th April last; I have now the pleasure to inform you that I have deducted from my Abstract of this month my arrears of Subscription up to this date, and request you will enroll my name as a Subscriber to the Fund which I trust will continue to prosper and realize all the advantages originally anticipated by you as the Projector of it. Should you wish to give publicity to this in hopes of inducing other Dissentients to become Subscribers and Payers, you are at perfect liberty to do so, and

I remain,
Yours sincerely.
(Signed) C. GORDON,
Bt. Captain, 13th Regt. N. I."

U. S. Gazette, March 8.

H. M. S. *Endymion*, the Hon. Captain Grey, from Trincomallee the 4th current, arrived here on Sunday *en route* to the British Indian capital. Major General Churchill, C. B. Quarter Master General to H M. Forces, a passenger by this vessel, disembarked shortly after she came to an anchor, was complimented on doing so with the usual salute from the garrison. The gallant officer re-embarked yesterday forenoon, immediately after which the *Endymion* proceeded on her voy age.—*Herald, March 9.*

THE RETIRING FUND.—The Gazette of last evening announces the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Wyllie, of the 29th Native Infantry. By this casualty the 42d Regiment gains a line step, and the following officers of that corps are in consequence severally promoted to the superior grade, viz. Major F. H. Ely, Captain P. Henderson, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) E. V. P. Holloway and Ensign S. Gibbon. The retirement of Colonel Wyllie is the seventh practical illustration afforded within the first year of its existence of the beneficial working of the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund, and we understand, that before the expiration of many days an eighth will be furnished. Considering the unwearied, and we must be excused for saying, (for their *animus* is painfully apparent) the malicious efforts of Uncle John and his clique to damage the institution, this is by no means amiss, and is a triumphant answer to the cavils of those captious and ill natured persons.—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. COL. DYCE.—It was reported to us on Sunday (indeed we received a letter from Bangalore, dated the 5th, mentioning that the rumour was prevalent there) that Lieut. Col. DYCE had been shot at Coorg by a Sepoy of the Regiment he commands. We should not have noticed the report, had we not had the means of contradicting it. A friend of our's received yesterday letter from *Mercara* dated the 3d instant, which stated all to be going on well at that station.—Athenæum. March. 8.

The *Flowers of Ugie* sailed on Sunday night for Singapore with the following details, Assistant Surgeon Dunlop 6th N. I., Assistant Apothecary De-Carlos, one Serjeant Sappers and Miners for the Magnetic Observatory, one second Dresser, one East Indian writer, and two hundred and seventy-six followers of the Commissariat and Ordnance Department.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Colombo for Kandy on Tuesday morning—We were misinformed as to the meeting of the Legislative Council during the current month—it is now said that the Council is not to assemble before the beginning of April next.—*Herald, Feb 25.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Last night about 11 o'clock, when the moon was shining in all its splendour, and elopement under peculiar circumstances took place. The "*gentleman*" a Mr. P——* of the *La F*——induced by the attactions of a young lady Miss F——daughter of an Officer, absent from Ceylon, premeditated a trip to Grater Green—The parties had hardly taken flight, when Mrs. F—— the young lady's mother, gave the alarm, the happy pair made a "bolt" for it—but unfortunately, too late, for the ever active and *gallant* Police Peons, who rather than increase their chagrin, kindly furnished them with comfortable quarters in their "Hotel" in Small-Pass. It is needless to assert that young lady was determined not to part from her "Dear Bob," and the happy lover with protestations of "love" and "affections," is determined not to desert his "life" and "soul," and positively went on his knees to tell her this!—*Ibid.*

We have it on unquestionable authority that His Excellency the Governor has received arequisition from the Governor General in India for a Regiment of the Line to be employed on the Cabool expedition. How far we have it in our power, to render any military assistance from our present very limited force, we must leave our readers to judge for themselves, although we have not the least doubt that under existing circumstances, we cannot spare a single European Soldier for that purpose. The military force now on the Island consists of the *service* companies of two European Regiments, and one native, the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. The strength of these may be taken at:

European.....1,000 rank and file.
Natives .....1,600 Do.

and they are very much dispersed throughout the Island: the principal Garrisons now occupied by our troops are as follows: Colombo, Kandy, Trincomalie, Galle, Jaffna, Hambantotte, Putlam, Chilaw, Nuwera Ellia, and Babulla, and it is notorious that the troops in these Garrisons are totally inadequate for the duties required of them.—*Ibid.*

* The gay lothario, we learn, was already engaged to another amiable young lady.—*Printer's Devil.*

BURMAH.

VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER PROSERPINE.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following account of the voyage of the Steamer *Proserpine* during her late absence from the station. 'We quitted Maulmain on the morning of the 13th Jan., to join the Commissioner at Tavoy, having on board Capt. Kuper of H. M. S. *Calliope*, the Senior Naval Officer on the station. We anchored at Goodridge's Plains in Tavoy river on the morning of the 15th, where a boat was found waiting in which Capt. Kuper immediately proceeded up to the town. During the day we took a quantity of firewood and at 7 the next morning were rejoined by Capt. Kuper and the Commissioner. We started immediately for Mergui which we reached at 10 A. M., on the 17th, having anchored off the place during the night. We remained three days at this pretty but secluded place, and at noon of the 20th, we left for a trip down the coast going through the southern channel. We kept under 'full power' throughout the night, and the following day at 4 P. M. anchored within the Pakhane river, forming the boundary between our possessions and those of the Siamese. It is not easy to describe the beauty of such a voyage among the innumerable Islands of the Mergui Archipelago, nor shall I attempt it beyond remarking that these islands, some of them of considerable extent, mountainous and covered with dense forest and jungle, others high, bluff rocks, without vegetation of any kind, and others mere rocks above water, may be approached quite close in all directions, having deep water all round them. As soon as we had anchored, some Siamese came off from a small village somewhere up a creek leading into the river, who, after communicating with the Commissioner, paddled ashore again, and we saw no more of them. The next morning we got under weigh again and proceeded up the Pahan river, which has more the appearance of an arm of the sea than of a river, being about a mile in breadth and having deep water, upwards of 6 fathoms from bank to bank, unobstructed by sand, mud, or rocks. A fleet of Line of Battle Ships might with ease work their way up this river a distance of nearly 20 miles. It was melancholy to see so splendid a river so completely, as it were, thrown away, and all on board agreed in heartily wishing it could change places with the Maulmain river. The banks are generally precipitous with dense jungle growing to the water's edge without a sign of a human habitation and without even a canoe on its waters. We ran up a distance of 10 or 12 miles and then entered a river called the Maleewan, running into the Pakchan from our side, anchoring about a couple of miles from the junction in 4 fathoms at low water. We have a small settlement a few miles higher up this river from which we were visited by the whole population, men, women and children, to gaze and wonder at the fire-ship. They are chiefly Malays, and certainly neither in features, person, or cleanliness, can they be admired, for a dirtier and uglier set of beings could not well be collected together. The Commissioner visited the settlement during the 23d. The people are, I believe, chiefly engaged in collecting Tin, which is said to be abundant in these localities though I cannot say we saw any, nor did we hear that the people had collected any quantity of it. The season was said to be unfavorable as the streams are all dry at this time of the year. There is no doubt that the country, in this direction, is admirably adapted to every species of tropical cultivation. The soil appears rich to a degree, and the climate is perhaps the more favorable from its more southern latitude; but man is wanting, and this immense tract of country, extending through several degrees of latitude, is yet doomed to remain for many a long year a weary waste of jungle.

We quitted our anchorage in the Maleewan at noon on the 24th, and arrived off the southern channel into Mergui harbour on the following evening, having run through Hasting's harbour on St. Matthew's Island, perhaps one of the finest ports in the world, and capable of containing the largest fleets, but never likely to be much used; but, indeed, the whole Archipelago may be called harbours, as the numerous Islands afford shelter every where from the wind and sea. We anchored in Mergui harbour on the morning of the 26th, and having taken in a large supply of fire-wood, quitted again in the evening and reached Maulmain in 44 hours, touching at the mouth of Tavoy river for the Post-Office packet from that place, having enjoyed a pleasing run of nearly 400 miles along this delightful coast.'—Maulmain Chronicle, Feb. 9.

SYDNEY.

THE PRESS.—Following is a copy of the memorial addressed to the Port Phillip Editors and Proprietors, praying for a repeal of the present Newspaper Act. We trust that the Legislative Council will, without any unnecessary delay, rescind this measure in accordance with the declared wish of the united body of the Press in this Colony.

To His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Editors and Proprietors of the Newspapers published at Melbourne.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That, in the year 1837, during the administration of Lieutenant-General Darling, a law was passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, entituled 'An Act for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects, &c, which Act has under your Excellency's administration, been made applicable to Port Phillip.

The Act of Governor Darling to which your memorialists have just referred, was passed at a period when New South Wales was almost exclusively a penal settlement. It is consequently, altogether unsuited to the condition of a free colony; several of its clauses, being of an excessively severe and stringent character, wholly at variance with the principles of the British constitution.

Your memorialists are, moreover, impressed with a belief, that Act referred to was declared by the competent authorities irreconcileable with the spirit of the British law, and was, therefore, disallowed by his late Majesty George IV; and, consequently, that the Editors and Proprietors of newspapers published in Melbourne, are placed in the anomalous position of having made applicable to them the provisions of a law which is not in existence.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that your Excellency will be graciously pleased, at the first sittings of the Legislative Council, to introduce a Bill, relieving your memorialists from the operations of the Act 8th Geo. IV., No. 2. and placing the press of the colony on the same footing as the press in Great Britain.

And your memorialists, &c.

Gazette, Dec. 4.]

NEW ZEALAND.

We congratulate our fellow townsmen on the prospect before them of having in their neighbourhood an enterprising community at Manukao. The first settlers, who arrived per 'Brilliant,' have, we hear, already commenced establishing themselves, and are hard at work putting up houses—all in excellent spirits, and delighted with the place chosen for their location by apt. Symonds. The 'Brilliant' found the entrance to the Port easy of access; and in the worst channel, by which she entered, with the aid of Captain Symonds' chart, beat through with a foul wind, and found abundance of water. We trust that short-sightedness on the part of Government may not throw difficulties in the way of these excellent settlers, who, we are informed, are about to be followed immediately by 400 others, of good character, from Scotland, in ship already laid on by the Manukao Land Company, and daily expected. All must feel that as Manukao goes ahead, so must the prosperity of Auckland be increased; our interests are so linked together, that the inhabitants of this town cannot but hope that Manukao—which, like Auckland, was established under our Police Magistrate—and advance rapidly.—*Auckland Gaz. Nov.* 16.

European Intelligence.

THE SPEECH AND THE ADDRESS.—The new session of Parliament has made an auspicious commencement. The speech from the throne (which justifies in every respect our anticipation of its probable contents) stands in advantageous contrast with the documents of the same class manufactured by the preceding Government. Although purposely framed so as to give no unnecessary opportunity for party cavils, it has none of the vacillation, the evasion, the laborious efforts to say nothing, by which those lucubrations were generally characterized. Brief as it is, it has condensed into a small space the intimation of a variety of specific measures of reform with which the Ministry are prepared, and all of which the country may be very sure they will not only propose, but carry through, in the present session of Parliament. The deficiency in the revenue is to be adequately and immediately provided for. The corn laws are to be altered. The law of bankruptcy is to be amended. The jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts is to be improved. The registration system is to undergo revision. All this might have been talked about and promised (as much of it was) by the Whigs; but by the Conservatives it will be done. And the principles on which it will be done constitute a still more important distinction between the present and the late Ministry. They are concisely, but pointedly, expressed in the last paragraph of the speech, in which Her Majesty declares her trust, that the deliberations of the Legislature "will be "directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests "and permanent welfare of all classes of her subjects."

The Ministerial announcement by which the delivery of the Royal speech was followed up in the House of Commons will add to the satisfaction with which the nation will receive the speech itself. The earliest possible day has been fixed for the development of the Government measure for the alteration of the corn laws, so that this absorbing question will be settled without loss of time. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade has given notice of bills for the better regulation of railways, and to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the trade of the British colonies, and the duties on goods imported from those possessions into England. Other useful measures were at the same time announced, so that the work of legislation, which has been so long hung up during the struggles of an expiring faction for power, is now about to recommence in earnest.

The Whigs were unwilling, not only from a laudable desire for unanimity upon the present occasion, but also (no doubt) from conscious weakness, to challenge any party encounter yesterday. They were compelled to acknowldge that the Government has begun well, and that the policy which they propose to adopt is founded upon a just appreciation of the circumstances and wants of the country. In the House of Commons, the single point in the speeches of the mover and seconder of the address which provoked anything like an expression of dissent from the Opposition benches, was an allusion by Lord March to the possible necessity of further taxation, in order to meet the emergencies of the public service. The noble Lord said, "he considered that in the present "position of affairs it was necessary that they should "face the difficulties under which the country was "labouring manfully, promptly, and boldly, even "though it were deemed requisite to recommend the "imposition of new taxes;" and added that "at the "same time, in the apportioning of those taxes, care "should be taken that they were such as would not "press heavily upon the poorer classes of the people." The only effect of the uneasiness exhibited by certain Liberals at the prospect thus held out of an appeal to their pockets was to elicit the following declaration from Mr. Ewart:—

"He knew not whether he was justified in drawing "such a conclusion, but from the tenour of the observa- "tions of the noble mover and the honseconder of the "address, rather than from the address itself, he drew "the inference that it was the intention of Her Ma- "jesty's Government to propose something like a "property-tax. He, for one, would openly and sin- "cerely express his conviction, that a fair and honest "property-tax, which would redeem the labour of the "country and be more equitably imposed upon pro- "perty, would be beneficial to the nation. Such a tax, "however, ought to be fair and equitable, applying "equally to landed as to funded and more personal "property; and with the assurance that it would be "fair and equitable, not pressing unequally upon "different interests, he would be disposed to support "such a measure."

Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, as might have been expected, while they could find nothing to blame in the speech or the address, were very free in their taunts against Sir Robert Peel for having (as they affected to believe) learned within the last four months to take a different view of the situation of the country, and of the measures expedient to be adopted from that which he professed before his accession to office. For this imputation we need scarcely say there is no foundation whatever. Sir R. Peel has never, either before taking office or since, bound himself to consider the existing system of corn laws irreproachable, or to maintain them untouched; he never expressed a doubt that in providing for the wants of the revenue it might, and probably would, be necessary to review the import duties, and the other restrictions upon commerce. The budget of the late Ministry was not objected to by the Conservatives because it dealt with these questions but because it dealt with them amiss. Lord John Russell seems to suppose that a statesman who opposes a particular measure, and afterwards legislates (it matters not how differently) upon the same subject, is guilty of political piracy. So puerile a fallacy needs no refutation. If, indeed, Sir R. Peel were to imitate Lord Melbourne,—if, after ten months' apprenticeship, he were to discourse most eloquent music against the *sliding scale* (the date of the noble Lord's conversion was about contemporaneous with the Nottingham election in April last), then there might be some ground—though we ourselves could scarcely regret it—for accusing him of inconsistency. It is laughable enough to hear lips which in 1840 pronounced an alteration of the corn laws to be "the maddest idea which it ever "entered into the imagination of man to conceive," declare in 1842 that "nothing can be more absurd or "ridiculous than the sliding scale;" that "it exceeds "all that can be found in romance, all that we meet "with in Rabelais." Sir Robert Peel, whatever he may do, will not play the mountebank like this; and it must be obvious to every man, from the last sentence of the Royal speech, from the language of Lord Abercorn, when moving the address in the House of Lords, from the circumstance that the address in the House of Commons was moved by Lord March, and from the Duke of Buckingham's explanation of the cause of his retirement from office, that full justice will be done by the Conservative Ministry to every legitimate claim of the agricultural interest.

We wish it were possible for us to conclude without adverting to a painful feature in yesterday's debate—the manner in which Sir Robert Peel spoke of the different measures for the relief of the poor and of the working classes, which many of his most earnest supporters have hoped to obtain from him. But this is a subject of too much importance to be hastily treated, and we must therefore reserve it for a future opportunity.—*Times, Feb. 4.*

MONEY MARKET *and* CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Evening.

The Speech from the Throne has had no very material effect on the public securities, but the effect, such as it was, was rather favourable than otherwise. The recommendation that the laws relating to imports should be reconsidered is thought to augur well for the commercial interests of the country, now that the Government is in the hands of those in whom a general confidence is felt. It is evident, likewise, that a permanent revenue is contemplated for equalizing the income of the country with the expenditure, and as that is opposed to the notion of any fresh creation of stock, it naturally tends to produce a firmness in the public securities, especially as there is no corroboration of the report concerning an income-tax in the speech.

Under these circumstances, the Consol market has remained steady throughout the day, being moreover sustained by the arrival of better prices from Paris, and a few purchases in the early part of business. Money was very easy, commanding in some instances less than 3 per cent. Consols for money closed 89¼; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89¾ to ¼; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 99¼; New Three and a Half per Cents., 98¼; Long Annuities (expiring January 5, 1860), 12 11-16; India Bonds, 11s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 17s. to 19s.; India Stock, 247½ to 248½; and Bank Stock, 167½ to 168½.

The New York papers, which are to the 12th ult. being only two days later than those brought by the last arrival, contain a few facts connected with the affairs of the States. The Governor of Maine had delivered his message, touching on the debt, which does not exceed $ 1,700,000, and a large portion of which, he says, arises from the neglect to levy a tax, under the impression that enough would be realized from the sale of public lands, while the large sums paid as bounty for raising wheat, and the expense attending the boundary dispute, have likewise operated as causes. As regards the Distribution Act, he displays the same feeling which has been noticed in South Carolina, hoping that it will be no longer allowed to "disgrace the statue book," and recommending the Maine senators in Congress to vote for its repeal, and the State in the meanwhile to refuse her portion of the money. The delay in settling the boundary question he complains of and suggests a summary remedy by advising the State, on her own responsibility, to take possession of the disputed territory, after waiting a little longer for the general Government to do its duty. At Ohio the auditors' report shows that the revenue of that State arising from the public works is $ 529,089, being about 6 per cent. on $ 8,500,000. The amount of funds received applicable to the payment of the interest on the public debt is $ 997,330, which is more than sufficient. The receipts into the treasury of Massachusetts during the past year amounted to $ 404,313, from which the expenditure being deducted, a balance of $ 4,284 is left, which, added to the balance of last year, gives $ 7,546 as the sum in the treasury at the beginning of the present year.

A report of the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania is a gratifying sign that the doctrine of repudiation finds no countenance among the better classes of that State and that the sentiments of Governor Porter have found an echo in the Legislature. The proceedings of a meeting in Philadelphia is county, for repudiating the State debt, had been presented, and Mr. Gibons, a senator, moved that they should be sent back to the chairman of the meeting, as the resolutions were an insult, and presumed the Senate to be "a pack of knaves and scoundrels." We copy this expression *verbatim*, because the Americans have often complained on the hard language that has been used in this country in speaking of the conduct of Mississippi. The language of Mr. Gibous shows that those who are in favour of honesty in the United States are by no means more scrupulous in the choice of terms to express their abhorrence of the repudiators than the creditors in Europe. The Senate generally, as far as we can learn from the report, sided with Mr. Gibons, and a Mr. Ewing made a speech exactly accords with the apprehensions felt by the capitalists here, when the question of repudiation was first broached, and to which we have so often alluded. We extract the report:—

"Mr. Ewing said, he was glad to find that the Senate was sound in this doctrine. But he had frequently known matters which seemed to be of no importance to grow into matters of the very gravest importance. This matter is trifling now, but it will continue to grow, and may be the ground work of a revolution. Although at the present time we are all shocked at the idea of such principles being entertained in Pennsylvania yet he was apprehensive that it would by agitation, become dangerously familiar. He was for meeting the question at once."

This exactly touches the real state of the case; the better informed creditors knew well enough that one state has legally nothing to do with another, as far as obligations are concerned, but they feared that such principles being once entertained, they would at length become "dangerously familiar." Mr. Ewing only spoke of the danger of public meetings infecting the State; the European capitalists have looked further, and in the same spirit have contemplated the danger of a State infecting the Union. And it is well that the doctrine of repudiation has been heard with such indignation here: it is well for the United States that the feeling was not too discriminating, but that some disgrace has been allowed to be felt by the Union, as this has called forth expressions of good faith on the part of the anti-repudiating States themselves, and has put them particularly on their guard against being confounded with the dishonest States, which they must have perceived was an absolute necessity, without some decided moral expression on their own part.

The advices from Texas contained in the New York papers are to the 28th of December from Galveston, and to the 30th from Austin. President Houston had been inaugurated, and resolutions had been reported to the Legislature, impeaching the late President Lamar, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the Treasury. These resolutions were rejected. Despatches had been received at Austin from General Hamilton stating that the contract for the loan with Messrs. Laffitte and Co. had been cancelled, and the *Texian* newspaper expresses the most heartfelt gratitude at the failure of the loan. Some of the planters in Texas had turned their attention to the sugar-cane and it is said that one of them had produced 40 hogsheads. In the Upper Trinity country several successful experiments had been made in the cultivation of wheat.

A communication has been received from a firm in Scotland, intended to remove an impression as to the cheapness of Scotch pig-iron, conveyed by the circulars of some of the London metal brokers. According to this communication, the first quality of pig-iron is at 60s.; the second at 57s. 6d.; and the third at 55s.—Times, Feb. 4.

LONDON MARKET.—31ST JANUARY 1842.

COTTON.—During the early part of the month our Cotton market was without animation, owing to a large public sale declared for the 20th, and the transaction were confined to about 1400 Bales of Surat at 3¾ a 3¾ ₰ lb for middling to fair. At the public sale of the 20th, which consisted of 30,948 Bales, there was a good demand for Export, as well as home consumption; and holders being disposed to meet the market, a good proportion of the quantity offered found buyers at rather irregular prices, in some instances, former rates were obtained, but generally ¼ ₰ lb decline was submitted to. The following is the result of the sale.

Of 23223 Surats offered.....17000 sold at			3¾ at 4¾ for ordinary to good fair.
7015 Madras	"	 3090	" 3¾ 4¼ " "
200 Bengal	"	 200	" 4¼ 4¾ for fair "
500 American	"	bought in	5¾ 5¾

Since the sale about 1500 Bales, chiefly Surats, have changed hands at previous prices.

We add the following remarks on the transactions of last year, in addition to the tables furnished in our last.

IMPORT.—The import was considerably less than in 1840, owing to a diminished supply from the United States, but greater than in any previous year, excepting 1838. The decrease is in American, 342,815 Bags, with an increase of 6346 Brazil, 9625 West India, 2942 Egyptian, and 56,489 East India; making a total decrease of 265,413 Bags, the import having been 1,342,498 Bags, against 1,607,911 in 1840.

EXPORT.—There was a steady demand for the Continent, the export (including 9900 Bags to Ireland in 1841, 12,400 in 1840, and 8450 in 1839) having been 117,300 Bags in 1841, against 116,200 in 1840, and 113,300 in 1839.

STOCK.—The inland stock 31st December, 1841, was supposed to be reduced 30,000 Bags, but there was an increase on the year of 74,210 Bags, making only 44,210 Bags more in the country than at the same time 1840. The stock was at the highest on the 31st July, when it reached 720,000 Bags, whereas it never exceeded 160,000 in the previous year. In the ports there was a decrease of 25,000 Bags American, with an increase of 21,980 Brazil, 10,500 West India, 9,400 Egyptian, and 58,440 East India, the total quantity being 538,200 Bags, against 481,050 in 1840. At the present rate of consumption, supposing we received no further supplies, and without allowing any thing for export, the American would be exhausted in 16 weeks the Brazilian 34, the West India in 65, the Egyptian in 52, and the East India in 55 weeks, or the whole, including the inland stock, in 33 weeks. At the close of 1840 the stock in port and inland was equal to 21 weeks' consumption, at the average rate of that year.

At Liverpool there was a steady demand for Cotton at the commencement of the month, principally by consumers, which was freely met by the holders of American Cotton but the enquiry subsequently slackened, and as importers were still desirous to realise, prices declined ¼d ₰ lb. During the remainder of the month the demand continued very moderate by the Trade, who only purchased sufficient for their immediate wants, and the new import of American Cotton having been brought forward largely, prices again gave way ¼d ₰ lb, but this decline was principally in the better qualities. There was, however, some enquiry for export, but only a small quantity of Bonded Cotton is offered in the market. Surats were in moderate request in the early part of the month, and the limited supply brought forward kept prices firm. At the public sale on the 14th instant only about half the quantity offered found buyers; and since that time, although there has been some business doing, the common qualities are difficult to sell even at lower rates.

The total sales have been—from the	incluc	Bales	Surat & Madras.
1st to 7th inst.	23,930	2900 at 3¼	for ord. to 4¼d for ord. fine.
8th to 14th	21,140	4050 3¼	4¼d for do.
15th to 21st	20,840	1560 3¼	4¼d for low to 4¾d for do
22d to 28th	20,150	3400 3¼	4¼d for fine.

The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool on the 28th inst. was 464,710 Bales against 342,150 Bales at the same period last year; of the former 97,930, and of the latter 42,500 Bales were East India.

Indigo.—The usual quarterly sale commenced on the 18th, and terminated on the 24th intstant, and consisted of. 5320 Chests; of which 1276 Chests were withdrawn, and 1253 Chests bought in, making the quantity actually sold about 2800 Chests.

Immediately after the October sale, advices from Bengal, representing the crop as the most extensive hitherto, produced, had a very decided influence upon our market, and it became difficult to effect sales, except in small quantities, without submitting to a decline of 6d a 8d ₰ lb upon the previous rates; the sale therefore opened heavily, and although the proprietors gave good support to their marks, an average discount of about 6d ₰ lb was established on the October sale prices; as the sale proceeded, there was a greater inclination to sell, and prices varied from 2d a 10d ₰ lb lower.

Sugar.—Bengal Sugar has been in demand during the month, and about 30,700 Bags have been brought to public sale, besides which extensive sales have been made by private contract. Khaur and brown sorts have sold about previous rates, good whites on the other hand are 1s ₰ Cwt. lower. Three cargoes, amounting to 23,000 Bags of the new Mauritius crop, have passed public sale, the quality generally very good, and an advance of 1s has taken place on the middling grocery and good refining descriptions; but good and fine yellow having become abundant, they have declined 1s a 1s 6d ₰ Cwt. There is no animation in the market for Java, Importers generally holding for better prices. Only 600 Baskets have been offered at auction, and brought 14s 6d a 16s. for brown, and 17s a 21s 6d ₰ Cwt. for grey.

Tea.—The Express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, arrived here on the 6th instant, and brought us intelligence of continued shipments of Tea, which had the effect of depressing our market to the extent of ½d a 1d ₰ lb.

The public sales this month have amounted to 50,000 Packages, of which about 30,000 were sold; and, owing to the importers displaying great firmness, coupled with large orders from the country, prices rallied to a degree that had not been anticipated, say 1d ₰ lb. higher on Blacks, and 2d a 3d ₰ lb on Greens, than the prices ruling at the close of the year. In consequence of a large quantity advertised for public sale on the 1st February, amounting to 32,000 Packages, business during the last few days has been suspended, and a few parcels of Teas have changed hands at ½d a ¾d ₰ lb lower than the sale rates of 20th instant. Company's Congou may be quoted at 1s 10d a 1s 10½d.

The clearances during the month have been about two millions of pounds, and there is an active enquiry springing up for export. With the arrivals during the month, our stock remains about the 31st of December on the 31st.

Coffee.—There has been a good demand for Coffee for the Home Trade, particularly for Ceylon, Samarang and Company's Java, which sorts have improved from 3s a 5s ₰ Cwt. Large public sales of Mocha have been brought forward, consisting chiefly of the middling descriptions, the prices of which having hitherto ruled comparatively high, have now declined from 4s a 5s ₰ Cwt. The superior sorts still maintain their former rates. A general expectation prevails that some modification of the duties on East India Coffee will be proposed during the present year.

Silk.—Our Silk market continues without animation, and but a limited business has been done. Bengals are a shade higher. A public sale will take place next month, but at present the day is not fixed.

Piece Goods.—During the early part of the month there was a little more inquiry, and the deliveries of Corahs were to a fair extent; the market has however, upon the whole, been quiet.

Rice.—Bengal. At the commencement of the month our market was very dull, and at a public sale of 3160 Bags, only one third was sold at a reduction of 6d ₰ Cwt. At this decline, however, a fair extent of business has been done during the last week, and it may be quoted at 10s a 11s for low middling, and 12s a 12s 6d for good white.

Java. Several large parcels have been brought to sale, but being held rather above previous prices, only about half found buyers at the following rates:—ordinary and good yellowish, 8s 6d a 9s; low and middling white, 9s 6d a 10s 6d.

Saltpetre.—About 16,000 Bags have been offered at auction, and sold either at the sale or placed afterwards. Owing to low refractions being abundant, they may be quoted 6d ₰ Cwt. lower. High refraction support former rates.

Pepper has been in fair request at the moderate prices lately established, and the parcels offered at public sale have been taken off pretty freely. Fair to good Penang 2¾d a 2¾d Black Sumatra, 2¾d a 2¾d. Malabar middling to fair half heavy 3d a 3¼d; white ordinary, 4d; good middling, 6¼d a 6¾d.

Hemp.—Sunn Hemp. £20 a £22. Bombay Hemp, £20 a £23; of these descriptions there is no stock for sale, and prices must be considered nominal.—Manilla Hemp is going off slowly at £25 10s a £26.—Jute. Some small parcels have arrived during the month, and been sold at £20 a £10 10s, but the demand is not so urgent as some weeks since, and prices are rather drooping.

Cinnamon.—The usual quarterly sale of Cinnamon took place this day, and comprised.

245	Bales,	1st quality,	against	187	Bales last sale.
550	"	2d "	"	312	"
874	"	3rd "	"	928	"
1669	"		"	1427	" Ceylon, and 30 Tellicherry
96	"	Malabar		342	" Malabar
1765	"	besides Chests & Boxes.		1828	besides Chests and Boxes.

The sales passed heavily; about 700 Bales Ceylon were sold, against 400 Bales last sale, but at a reduction of 2d a 4d ₰ lb. The Malabar was chiefly bought in.

The following are the prices ralized:—Ceylon, first quality, 5s 6d a 6s 10d; second quality, 3s 10d a 5s 4d; third quality, 2s 6d a 3s 11d.

Cassia Lignea has still further declined in price, owing to the recent large arrivals.

Ginger without alteration, and in all other Spices very little has been done.

Shellac.—Good even qualities have rather improved in price, and some parcels lately sold have brought from 2s a 3s higher than at the commencement of the month. Good livery orange, part dull, 52s a 55s; thick red ruby, 60s a 61s; ditto, dark, 49s 6d; liver, even reddish, 40s 6d; ditto, brown, 31s 6d a 32s; part run, 30s; block, 29s.

Cocoa-nut Oil.—Little doing at our quotations.

Cochineal.—Several public sales of this article have taken place during the month, in which prices have improved 1d a 2d ₰ lb.; and in the later ones holders bought in a portion about market rates.

British Manufactures.—In our last we noticed some slight symptoms of improvement in this market, which continued and partially increased during the early part of the month; but soon after the arrival of the Overland Mail, which brought no very flattering accounts, the demand subsided, and prices again receded to the former low point. The market continues very dull, but speculators and manufacturers are in a somewhat better position than last month, prices of the raw material having further declined; and a strong hope is entertained that measures will be taken by Parliament, just about to meet, to mitigate the great distress which has so long prevailed.

Metals.—British Iron remains firm, and Bars cannot be purchased free on board here under £7 ₰ Ton. The demand for Swedish Iron has been dull throughout the month, but holders are firm. The exports to India of all descriptions of Iron continue to diminish, being 1100 Tons less than in January last, as per subjoined Comparative Statement. The transactions in Steel have been limited, but prices are the same. Lead is dull, but Copper continues firm. Spelter has been very dull, and prices are nominally £ 36 10s a £ 38 ₰ Ton, but very few transactions have taken place during the month. Tin.—East India has undergone no alteration since our last. The sale of 1000 Tons British Tin, noticed in our last, was postponed from 20th to 27th inst., when only a small portion found buyers at reduced prices.

Postscript—3rd Feb., 1842.

Cotton—Our market remains without alteration. Public sales are advertised for the 24th inst., for which about 5000 Bales are at present declared.

Our advices from Liverpool of this morning state the market to be steady, with an improved demand.

Sugar.—Yesterday 8600 Bags Mauritius were offered at public auction, and went off heavily, at a decline of 1s a 1s 6d per Cwt.; the finer qualities were chiefly taken in. 5000 Bags Bengal were also offered, and principally sold at a decline of 1s 6d a 2s per Cwt.; white 65s a 71s Khaur 44s.

Tea.—The public sales of 1st and 2nd inst. consisted of 32,222 Packages, of which about 13,000 were sold; and notwithstanding the support given by the importers, by withdrawing and buying in freely, a decline of ½ a 1 per lb. was established. Company's Congou left off at 1s 10½d buyers.

POST-CRIPT 4TH FEB 1842.

Cotton.—Our letters from Liverpool to day state the Cotton market to be rather firmer, with a fair business doing chiefly to the trade.

Saltpetre.—300 Bags were offered at public sale yesterday, and found buyers at former prices, refraction 4, 28s; 4½ to 4¾, 32s a 32s 6d.

Tea. Our Tea market is without alteration. The trade are anxiously waiting the arrival of the express in anticipation of the Overland Mail.

The Arrivals since the 31st ult. have been from
Calcutta.. The Princess Roy al, Deal, 2nd.
China..... The Candahar, Liverpool, 1st; Beulah, Brighton, 2nd.
Mauritius. The Minerva, at Gravesend, 1st; Medora, Dover, 1st.
The Departures have been for
Bombay.....The Scaleby Castle, Gravesend, 1st; Broxbournebury, Deal, 1st.
Calcutta....The Bengal Merchant, Deal 1st.
Singapore...The Princes Royal, Liverpool, 2nd.

Exchanges.—The amount of Bills drawa on India Company since 4th January to 3rd instant, both inclusive, is.

On Bengal	Madras	Bombay
£112,910 0s 7d	£5790 7s 7d	£4218 4s 5d Total £122,918 12s 7d

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTUERS.

The Arrivals since our last have been from
Batavia....The Anthony, of Penzance 6th; Banea, off, Falmouth 10th; Laura, Deal 13th; Gratitude, Gravesend 24th; Mozamqibe, Portsmouth, and Amphitrite, off Portland 23rd inst.
Bombay.. ..The Quintin Leitch, William Lushington, and Portland, Liverpool 10th,; Candahar, off Hastings 12th; Circassian, Liverpool, Glenelg, Grave-end, Bolivar and Lea, Deal 13th; Argyle, Liverpool 14th; Margaret, Deal, Caledonia, and Formosa, Liverpool, 16th; Herculaneam, Liverpool 17th; Argyle, Clyde 18th; Osprey, Liverpool 22d; Hindostan, of Liverpool 24th; Copeland, Liverpool 25th inst.
Calcutta....The Lina. at Liverpool, John Bull, off Penzance 9th; Leonard Dobbin, Liverpool 10th; Johnstore, off Liverpool 12th; City of Poonah, Gravesend, Walker, Rosalind and Energy, Deal 13th; William Gales, Deal, Blackness and Symmetry, off Dover, Helen Thompson and Elizabeth, off Scilly 14th; Brothers, Deal 16th; Amelia, off Margate 17th; Ricardo, Deal 20th; Susan, off Plymouth, and Cookson, Liverpool 21st; John Knox, Deal 22nd; Harvest Home, off Dover, and Helen, Deal 24th; Superb, Liverpool 25th; Tapley, Torbay 29th; Hiudostan, Deal 30th inst.
Ceylon.. ....The Baboo, at Liverpool 10th; Morning Star, 13th inst.
China.....The Thomas Lowry. off Penzance 14th; Earl of Clare, off Portsmouth 17th; Isabella Watson, off Margate, and Recovery, Bristol 25th inst.
Madras .....The Claudine, off Hastings 12th; Samarang, Deal 30th inst
Mauritius..The Stratford, off Penzanee, Jane, and Carraghmore, off Falmouth 10th; Kelsick Wood, Deal 13th; Hibernia and Juliana, off Dover 14th; Success, Gravesend, and Frances Ann, Liverpool 15th; Annabella, Deal 17th, Jane, Gravesend 20th; Caroline, Deal and Amphitrite, off Folkstone 24th; Richmond, off Eastbourne, Sir Charles Forbes, Deal, Ann Lockerby, off Margate 26th inst.
Penang .....The Dumbarris, off Dover 23rd inst.
Singapore...The Fortitude, off Falmouth 10th; Ituna, Gravesend 13th; Wetherall, Liverpool 14th; Mary Ann, Gravesend 15th; Adrastus, Deal 23rd inst.

The Departures have been for
Batavia.....The Alme, Portsmouth 4th; Midas, Deal 7th; Devonshire, Torbay 29th; Elvirr, Liverpool 31st inst.
Bombay.....The Ann Mary, Liverpool, Julias Cæsar. Deal, and Hebrides, Clyde 4th; Henry Davidson, Deal 5th; St. Laurence, Liverpool 6th; Clyde Liverpool, and Grecian, Clyde 7th; Buckinghamshire, Deal, and George Armstrong, Liverpool 8th; Richie, Liverpool 12th; Majestic, Cowes, and Monarch, Liverpool 20th; Philoponias, and Lady East, Liverpool 30th inst.
Calcutta....The Eliza, Portsmouth, Hesperus. Meg of Meldon, and Currency, Liverpool 4th; Princess Victoria, Deal 6th; Old England, Liverpool 9th; Patriot King, Liverpool 18th; Panther, Clyde 25th inst.
Ceylon.....The Blair, Liverpool 9th inst.
China..... ..The Thomas Coutts, Plymouth 7th; Anna Eliza, Deal 24th; Sir R. Peil, Falmouth 25th inst.
Madras.... ..The Conqueror, Deal 18th inst.
Mauritius ....The Science Deal 21st inst.
Singapore....The Elroe, Clyde 4th inst.
Cape of G. Hope The Royal Tar, Deal 7th inst.

Extracts from New Works.

OUR MESS.
By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

Chapter V.
THE REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX.

Winding along the quays, we crossed an old dilapidated bridge; and after traversing some narrow and ruinous-looking streets, we entered the Park, and at length reached the Fifteen Acres.

The carriages were drawn up in line; his Grace's led horses were ordered up, and staff-officers galloped right and left to announce the orders for the troops to stand to arms.

As the Duke descended from his carriage he caught my eye, and turning suddenly towards the Duchess, said, "Let me present Mr. Hinton to your Grace."

While I was making my bows and acknowledgments, his Grace put his hand upon my arm.

"You know Lady Killimore, Hinton? Never mind, it's of no consequence. You see her carriage yonder—they have made some blunder in the road, and the dragoons, it seems, won't let them pass. Just canter down and rescue them."

"Do, pray, Mr Hinton," added the Duchess. "Poor Lady Killimore is so very nervous, she'll be terrified to death if they make any fuss. Her carriage can come up quite close; there is plenty of room."

"Now do it well," whispered O'Grady: "there is a pretty girl in the case; it's your first mission; acquit yourself with credit."

An infernal brass band playing "Rule Brittannia" within ten paces of me, the buzz of voices, the crowd, the novelty of the situation, the excitement of the moment, all conspired to addle and confuse me; so that when I put spurs to my horse and struck out into a gallop, I had no very precise idea of what I was to do, and not the slightest upon earth of where I was to do it.

A pretty girl in a carriage beset by dragoons was to be looked for—Lady Kil——somebody's equipage—"Oh! I have it; there they are," said I, as a yellow barouche, with four steaming posters, caught my eye in a far part of the field. From the number of dragoons that surrounded the carriage, no less than their violent gestures, I could perceive that an altercation had taken place; pressing my horse to the top of his speed, I flew across the plain, and arrived flushed, heated, and breathless beside the carriage.

A large and strikingly handsome woman in a bonnet and plumes of the most gaudy and showy character, was standing upon the front seat, and carrying on an active, and, as it seemed, acrimonious controversy with the serjeant of the horse police.

"You must go back—can't help, it ma'am—nothing but members of the household can pass this way."

"O dear! where's Captain O'Grady?—sure it's not possible I could be treated this way. Paul, take that man's name, and mind you have him dismissed in the morning. Where are you, Paul? Ah! he's gone. It is the way with him always; and there you sit, Bob Dwyer, and you are no more good than a stick of sealing-wax!"

Here a suppressed titter of laughter from the back of the carriage induced me to turn my eyes in that direction, and I beheld one of the most beatiful girls I ever looked at, holding her handkerchief to her mouth to conceal her laughter. Her dark eyes flashed, and her features sparkled, while a blush, at being so discovered, if possible, added to her beauty.

All right, said I to myself, as taking off my hat I bowed to the very mane of my horse.

"If your ladyship will kindly permit me," said I, "his Grace has sent me to show you the way."

The dragoons fell back as I spoke; the horse police looked awfully frightened; while the lady whose late eloquence manifested little of fear or trepidation, threw herself back in the carriage, and, covering her face with a handkerchief, sobbed violently.

"Ah, the Duchess said she was nervous. Poor Lady Kil——."

"Speak to me, Louisa dear. Who is it? Is it Mr. Wellesley Pole? Is it——?"

I did not wait for a further supposition; but in a most insinuating voice, added,

"Mr. Hinton, my lady, extra aid-de-camp on his excellency's staff. The Duchess feared you would be nervous, and hopes you'll get as close to her as possible."

"Where's Paul?" said the lady, once more recovering her animation. "If this is a hoax, young gentleman——."

"Madam," said I, bowing stiffly, "I am really at a loss to understand your meaning.

"O forgive me, Mr. Hilton."

"Hinton, my lady."

"Yes, Hinton," said she. "I am a beast to mistrust you, and you so young and so artless; the sweetest blue eyes I ever looked at."

This was said in a whisper to her young friend, whose mirth now threatened to burst forth.

"And was it really his Royal Highness that sent you?

"His Grace, my lady, I assure you, despatched me to your aid. He saw your carriage through his glass, and, guessing what had occurred, directed me to ride over and accompany your ladyship to the viceregal stand."

Poor Lady Kil——'s nervousness again seized her, and, with a faint cry for the ever-absent Paul, she went off into rather smart hysterics. During this paroxysm I could not help feeling somewhat annoyed at the young lady's conduct, who, instead of evincing the slightest sympathy for her mother, held her head down, and seemed to shake with laughter. By this time however, the postillions were again under way, and, after ten minute's sharp trotting, we entered the grand stand, with whips creacking, ribbons fluttering, and I myself caracoling beside the carriage with an air of triumphant success.

A large dusky travelling carriage had meanwhile occupied the place the Duchess designed for her friend. The only thing to do, therefore, was, to place them as conveniently as I could, and hasten back to inform her Grace of the success of my mission. As I approached her carriage I was saluted by a burst of laughter from the staff, in which the Duke himself joined most extravagantly; while O'Grady, with his hands on his sides, threatened to fall from the saddle.

"What the deuce is the matter?" thought I; "Ididn't bungle it?"

"Tell her Grace," said the Duke, with his hand upon his mouth, unable to finish the sentence with laughter.

I saw something was wrong, and that I was in some infernal scrape: still, resolved to go through with it, I drew near, and said.

"I am happy to inform your Grace, that——"

"Lady Kil—— is here," said the Duchess, bowing haughtily, as she turned towards a spiteful-looking dowager, beside her.

Here was a mess! So bowing and backing, I dropped through the crowd to where my companions still stood convulsed with merriment.

"What, in the devil's name, is it?" said I to O'Grady. "Whom have I been escorting this half hour?"

"You've immortalized yourself," said O'Grady, with a roar of laughter. "Your bill at twelve months for five hundred pounds is as good this moment as bank paper."

"What is it?" said I, losing all patience. "Who is she?"

"Mrs. Paul Rooney, my boy, the gem of attorneys' wives, the glory of Stephen's-green, with a villa at Bray, a box at the theatre, champahne suppers every night in the week, dinners promiscuously, and lunch à *discrétion*: there's glory for you. You may laugh at a latitat, sneer at the King's Bench, and snap your fingers at any process-server from here to Kilmainham!"

"May the devil fly away with her!" said I, wiping my forehead with passion and excitement.

"The heavens forbid!" said O'Grady piously. "Our exchequer may be guilty of many an extravagance, but it could not permit such a flight as that. It is evident, Hinton, that you did not see the pretty girl beside her in carriage."

"Yes, yes I saw her," said I, biting my lip with impatience, "and she seemed evidently enjoying the infernal blunder I was committing. And Mrs. Paul—oh, confound her! I can never endure the sight of again!"

"My dear young friend," replied O'Grady, with an affected seriousness, "I see that already the prejudices of your very silly countrymen have worked their effect upon you. Had not Lord Dudley de Vere given you such a picture of the Rooney family, you would probably be much more lenient in your judgment: besides, after all, the error was yours, not hers. You told her that the Duke had sent you; you told her the Duchess wished her carriage besides her own."

"You take a singular mode," said I, pettishly, "to bring a man back to a good temper, by showing him that he has no one to blame for his misfortunes but himself. Confound them: look how they are all laughing about us. Indeed from the little I've seen, it is the only thing they appear to do in this country."

At a signal from the Duke, O'Grady put spurs to his horse and cantered down the line, leaving me to such reflections as I could form, beneath the gaze of some forty persons, who could not turn to look, without laughing at me.

This is pleasant, thought I, this is really a happy *début*: that I, whose unimpeachable accuracy of manner and address should have won for me, at the prince's levee, the approbation of the first gentleman of Europe, should here, among these semi-civilized savages, become an object of ridicule and laughter. My father told me they were very different; and my mother—I had not patience to think of the frightful effects my absurd situation might produce upon her nerves. Lady Julia too—ah! there's the rub my beautiful cousin; who in the slightest solecism of London manners, could find matter for sarcasm and raillery. What would she think of me now? and this it is, they persuaded me to prefer to active service. What wound to a man's flesh could equal one to his feelings! I would rather be condoled with, than scoffed at, any day; and see! by Jove, they're laughing still. I would wager a fifty, that I furnish the dinner conversation for every table in the capital this day.

The vine twig shows not more ingenuity, as it traverses some rocky crag in search of the cool stream, at once its luxury and its life, than does our injured self-love, in seeking for consolation from the inevitable casualties of fate, and the irresistible strokes of fortune! Thus I found comfort in the thought, that the ridicule attached to me, rather proceeded from the low standard of manners and habits about me, than from any thing positively absurd in my position; and, in my warped and biassed imagination, I actually preferred the insolent insinidity of Lord Dudley de Vere to the hearty raciness and laughter-loving spirit of Phil O'Grady.

My reflection were now cut short by the order for the staff to mount, and following the current of my present feelings, I drew near to Ford Dudley, in whose emptiness and inanity I felt a degree of security from sarcasm, that I could by no means be so confident of in O'Grady's company.

Amid the thunder of cannon, the deafening roll of drums, the tramp of cavalry, and the measured foot-fall of the infantry colums, these thoughts rapidly gave way to others, and I soon forgot myself in the scene around me. The sight, indeed, was an inspiriting one; for, although but the mockery of glorious war, to my unpractised eye the deception was delightful: the bracing air, the bright sky, the scenery itself, lent their aid, and, in the brilliant panorama before me, I soon regained my light-heartedness, and felt happy as before.

OLD ST. PAUL'S BY AINSWORTH.—3 Vols.

The Plague in London.
Concluded from the Courier of 11th March

The plague at its height.—"And now every other consideration was merged in the alarm occasioned by the daily-increasing fury of the pestilence. Throughout July the excessive heat of the weather underwent no abatement, but in place of the clear atmosphere that had prevailed during the preceding month, unwholesome blights filled the air, and confining the pestilential effluvia, spread the contagion far and wide with extraordinary rapidity. Not only was the city suffocated with heat, but filled with noisome smells, arising from the carcases with which the close alleys and other out-of-the way places were crowded, and which were so far decomposed as not to be capable of removal. The aspect of the river was as much changed as that of the city. Numbers of bodies were thrown into it, and floating up with the tides, were left to taint the air on its banks, while strange ill-omened fowl, attracted thither by their instinct, preyed upon them. Below the bridge, all captains of ships moored in the Pool or off Wapping, held as little communication as possible with those on shore, and only received fresh provisions with the greatest precaution. As the plague increased, most of these removed lower down the river, and many of them put out entirely to sea. Above the bridge, most of the wherries and other smaller craft had disappeared, their owners having taken them up the river, and moored them against its banks at different spots, where they lived in them under tilts. Many hundreds of persons remained upon the river in this way during the whole continuance of the visitation. August had now arrived, but the distemper knew no cessation. On the contrary, it manifestly increased in violence and malignity. The deaths rose a thousand in each week, and in the last week in this fatal month, amounted to upwards of sixty thousand! But terrible as this was, the pestilence had not yet reached its height. Hopes were entertained that when the weather became cooler, its fury would abate; but these anticipations were fearfully disappointed. The bills of mortality rose the first week in September to seven thousand, and though they slightly decreased during the second week,—awakening a momentary hope,—on the third they advanced to twelve thousand! In less than ten days, upwards of two thousand persons perished in the parish of Aldgate alone; while Whitechapel suffered equally severely. Out of the hundred parishes in and about the City, one only, that of Saint John the Evangelist in Watling Street, remained uninfected, and this merely because there was scarcely a soul left within it, the greater part of the inhabitants having quitted their houses, and fled into the country. The deepest despair now seized upon all the survivors. Scarcely a family but had lost half of its number,—many more than half,—while those who were left felt assured that their turn would speedily arrive. Even the reckless were appalled, and abandoned their evil courses. Not only were the dead lying in the passages and alleys, but even in the main thoroughfares, and none would remove them. The awful prediction of Solomon Eagle that 'grass would grow in the streets, and that the living would not be able to bury the dead,' had come to pass. London had become one vast lazar-house, and seemed in a fair way of becoming a mighty sepulchre. During all this time, Saint Paul's continued to be used as a pest-house, but it was not so crowded as heretofore, because as not one in fifty of the infected recovered when placed under medical care, it was not thought worth while to remove them from their own abodes. The number of attendants, too, had diminished. Some had died, but the greater part had abandoned their offices from a fear of sharing the fate of their patients. On the tenth of September, which was afterwards accounted the most fatal day of this fatal month, a young man of very dejected appearance, and wearing the traces of severe suffering in his countenance, entered the west end of London, and took his way slowly towards the City, he had passed Saint Giles' without seeing a single living creature or the sign of one in any of the house. The broad thoroughfare was completely grown over with grass and the habitations had the most melancholy and deserted air imaginable. Some doors and window, were wide open, discovering rooms with goods and furniture scattered about, having been left in this stated by their inmates; but most part of them were closely fastened up. As he proceeded along Holborn, the ravages of the scourge were yet more apparent. Every house on either side of the way, had a red cross, with the fatal inscription above it, upon the door. Here and there, a watchman might be seen, looking more like a phantom than a living thing. Formerly the dead were conveyed away at night, but now the carts went about in the day time. On reaching Saint Andrew's, Holborn, several persons were seen wheeling hand-barrows filled with corpses, scarcely covered with clothing, and revealing the blue and white stripes of the pestilence, towards a cart, which was standing near the church gate. The driver of the vehicle, a tall cadaverous looking man, was ringing his bell, and jesting with another person, whom the young man recognized, with a shudder, as Chowles."

The Fire in 1666. "'This is the house,' said Chowles, halting before a two-storied, wooden habitation, over the door of which was suspended the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, with the name Thomas Farryner, Baker, inscribed beneath it. 'And here,' said Hubert, 'shall begin the Great Fire of London.' As he said this, he gave a fire-ball to Solomon Eagle, who lighted the fuze at Chowles's lantern. The enthusiast then approached a window of the baker's shop, and breaking a small pane of glass within it, threw the fire-ball into the room. It alighted upon a heap of chips and fagots lying near a large stack of wood used for the oven, and in a few minutes the whole pile had caught and burst into a flame which quickly mounting to the ceiling, set fire to the old, dry, half-decayed timber that composed it. The fire spread to the house on either side of the unfortunate man's habitation, and both of them being entirely of wood, they were almost instantly in flames. The alarm too, had become general,—the inhabitants of the adjoining houses were filled with indescribable terror, and the narrow street was speedily crowded with persons of both sexes who had rushed from their beds to ascertain the extent of the danger. All was terror and confusion. The fire-bells of Saint Margaret's, Saint George's, and Saint Andrew's, in Botolph Lane, began to toll, and shouts were heard on every side, proving that the whole neighbourhood was roused. To add to the general distress, a report was raised that a house in Fish Street Hill was on fire, and it was soon found to be true, as an immense volume of flames burst forth in that quarter. Great efforts were made to check the fire. A few of the cumbrous and unmanageable engines of the day were brought to the spot, but no water could be obtained. All the aqueducts, pipes and sluices were dry, and the Thames water-tower was found to be out of order, and the pipes connected with it empty. To add to the calamity, the tide was out, and it was not only difficult, but dangerous to obtain water from the river."

Burning of Saint Paul's.—"Looking upwards, for there he saw the general gazes directed, he perceived that the scaffolding around the roof and tower of the cathedral had kindled, and was enveloping the whole upper part of the fabric in a net-work of fire. Flames were likewise bursting from the belfry, and from the lofty pointed windows below it, flickering and playing round the hoary buttresses, and disturbing the numerous jackdaws that built in their time-worn crevices, and now flew screaming forth. As Leonard gazed at the summit of the tower, he discerned through the circling eddies of smoke that enveloped it, the figure of Solomon Eagle standing on the top of the battlements and waving his staff, and almost fancied he could hear his voice. After remaining in this perilous situation for some minutes, as if to raise anxiety for his safety to the highest pitch, the enthusiast sprang upon a portion of the scaffolding that was only partly consumed, and descended from pole to pole, regardless whether burning or not, with marvellous swiftness, and apparently without injury. Alighting on the roof, he speeded to the eastern extremity of the fane, and there commenced his exhortations to the crowd below. It now became evident also, from the strange roaring noise proceeding from the tower, that the flames were descending the spiral staircase, and forcing their way through some secret doors or passages to the roof. Determined to take one last survey of the interior of the cathedral before its destruction, which he now saw was inevitable, Leonard motioned to Wingfield, and forcing his way through the crowd, which was now considerably thinned, entered the southern door. Their situation, though perilous, was one that awakened thrilling and sublime emotions. The cries of the multitude, coupled with the roaring of the conflagration, resounded from without, while the fierce glare of the flames lighted up the painted windows at the head of the choir with unwonted splendour. Overhead was heard a hollow rumbling noise like that of distant thunder, which continued for a short time while fluid streams of smoke crept through the mighty rafters of the roof, and gradually filled the whole interior of the fabric with vapour. Suddenly a tremendous cracking was heard, as if the whole pile were tumbling in pieces. So appalling was this sound, that Leonard and his companion would have fled, but they were completely transfixed by terror. While they were in this state the flames which had long been burning in secret, burst through the roof at the further end of the choir, and instantaneously spread over its whole expanse. At this juncture, a cry of wild exultation was heard in the great northern gallery, and looking up Leonard beheld Solomon Eagle, hurrying with lightning swiftness round it, and shouting in tones of exultation, 'My words have come to pass—it burns—it burns—and will be utterly consumed!' At this juncture, a strange hissing sound was heard, as if a heavy shower of rain was descending upon the roof, and through the yawning gap over the choir there poured a stream of molten lead of silvery brightness. Nothing can be conceived more beautiful than this shining yet terrible cascade, which descended with momentarily increasing fury, sparkling, flashing, hissing, and consuming all before it. All the elaborately-carved wood-work and stalls upon which it fell were presently in flames. Leonard and his companions now turned to fly, but they had scarcely moved a few paces when another fiery cascade burst through the roof near the great western entrance, for which they were making, flooding the aisle and flashing against the massive columns. At the same moment, too, a third stream began to fall over the northern transept, not far from where Blaize stood, and a few drops of the burning metal reaching him, caused him to utter the most fearful outeries. From the flaming roof three silvery cascades descended. The choir was in flame, and a glowing stream like lava was spreading over the floor, and slowly trickling down the steps leading to the body of the church. The transepts and the greater part of the nave were similarly flooded. Above the roar of the flames and the hissing plash of the descending torrents, was heard the wild laughter of Solomon Eagle. Further conversation was here interrupted by the sudden breaking out of the fire from the magnificent rose window of the cathedral, the effect of which, being extraordinarily fine, attracted the monarch's attention. By this time Solomon Eagle had again ascended the roof, and making his way to the eastern extremity, clasped the great stone cross that terminated it with his left hand, while with his right he menaced the King and his party, uttering denunciations that were lost in the terrible roar prevailing around him. The flames now raged with a fierceness wholly inconceivable, considering the material they had to work upon. The molten lead poured down in torrents, and not merely flooded the whole interior of the fabric, but ran down in a wide and boiling stream almost as far as the Thames, consuming everything in its way, and rendering the very pavements red-hot. Every stone spout and gutter in the sacred pile, of which there were hundreds, added to this fatal shower, and scattered destruction far and wide; nor will this be wondered at when it is considered that the quantity of lead thus melted covered a space of no less than six acres. Having burned with incredible fury and fierceness for some time, the whole roof of the sacred structure fell in at once, with a crush heard at an amazing distance. After an instant's pause, the flames burst forth from every window in the fabric, producing such an intensity of heat that the stone pinnacles, transom beams, and mullions split and cracked with a sound like volleys of artillery, shivering and flying in every direction. The whole interior of the pile was now one vast sheet of flame, which soared upwards, and consumed even the very stones. Not a vestige of the reverend structure was left untouched—its bells—its plate—its woodwork—its monuments—its mighty pillars—its galleries—its chapels—all, all were destroyed. The fire raged throughout all that night and the next day, till it had consumed all but the mere shell, and rendered the venerable cathedral, 'one of the most ancient pieces of piety in the Christian world,' to use the words of Evelyn, a heap of ruins and ashes."

The end of Solomon Eagle.—"Solomon Eagle shook his arms menacingly at the royal party, raising it aloft, as if invoking the vengeance of heaven. He then knelt down upon the sloping ridge of the roof, as if in prayer, and his figure, thus been relieved against the mighty sheet of flame, might have been taken for an image of St. John the Baptist, carved in stone. Not an eye in the vast crowd below but was fixed on him. In a few moments he rose again, and tossing his arms aloft, and shrieking in a voice distinctly heard above the awful roar around him, the single word, 'Resurgam!' flung himself headlong into the flaming abyss. A simultaneous cry of horror rose from the whole assemblage on beholding this desperate action."

Fate of Chowles and Judith.—"And thus, while the walls were cracking overhead, threatening them with instant destruction, the two wretches continued their strife, uttering the most horrible blasphemies and execrations. Judith being the stronger of the two, had the advantage, and she had seized her opponent by the throat with the intention of strangling him, when a most terrific crash was heard, causing her to loose her gripe. The air instantly became as hot as the breath of a furnace, and both started to their feet. 'What has happened?' gasped Chowles. 'I know not,' replied Judith; 'and I dare not look down the passage.' 'Then I will,' replied Chowles and he advanced a few paces up it, and then hastily returned, shrieking, 'it is filled with boiling lead, and the stream is flowing towards us.' Scarcely able to credit the extent of the danger, Judith gazed down the passage, and there beheld a glowing silvery stream strickling slowly onwards. She saw too well, that if they could not effect their retreat instantly, their fate was sealed. 'The door of the vault!' she cried, pointing towards it, 'where is the key, where is the key!' 'I have not got it,' replied Chowles, distractedly, 'I cannot tell where to find it.' 'Then we are lost,' cried Judith, with a terrible execration. 'Not so,' replied Chowles, snatching up a pick-axe, 'if I cannot unlock the door, I can break it open.' With this, he commenced furiously striking against it, while Judith, who was completely horror stricken, and filled with the conviction that her last moments were at hand, fell on her knees beside him, and gazing down the passage, along which she could see the stream of molten lead, now nearly a foot in depth, gradually advancing, and hissing as it came, shrieked to Chowles to increase his exertions. He needed no incitement to do so, but nerved by fear, continued to deal blow after blow against the door, until he effected a small breach just above the lock. But this only showed him how vain were his hopes, for a stream of fire and smoke poured through the aperture. Notwithstanding this, he continued his exertions, Judith shrieking all the time, until the lock at last yielded. He then threw open the door, but finding the whole passage involved in flame, was obliged to close it. Judith had now risen, and their looks at each other at this fearful moment were terrible in the extreme. Retreating to either side of the cell, they glared at each other like wild beasts. Suddenly, Judith casting her eyes to the entrance of the vault, uttered a yell of terror that caused her companion to look in that direction, and he perceived that the stream of molten lead had gained it, and was descending the steps. He made a rush towards the door at the same time with Judith, and another struggle ensued, in which he succeeded in dashing her upon the floor. He again opened the door, but was again driven backwards by the terrific flame, and perceived that the fiery current had reached Judith, who was writhing and shrieking in its embrace. Before Chowles could again stir it was upon him. With a yell of anguish, he fell forward, and was instantly stifled in the glowing torrent, which in a short time flooded the whole chamber, burying the two partners in iniquity and the whole of their ill gotten gains, in its burning waves."

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SUPPEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1842.

No. 181. The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, to fill a vacancy.

First Hospital Assistant Thomas Blaney to be Assistant Apothecary, date of rank, March 7th 1842.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Morris serving in China, is confirmed as an Assistant Apothecary from 1st March 1842.

No. 182. Superintending Surgeon C. Kane, is allowed to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for a period of one year.

No. 183. Captain C. Giberne of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Agent at Bhooj.

A Station order dated the 31st January last, appointing Captain G. Brown of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Bhooj, is confirmed as a temporary measure, and pending the arrival of Captain Giberne from Karrack.

No. 184. Ensign G. F. Duke of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, without pay.

No. 185. Mr. William Braikenridge is admitted on the Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon from the 15th January last, his rank has already been settled by General Order of the 3rd December 1841.

No. 186. Ensign H. E. Marriott, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 187. Lieutenant G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign his situation in the Commissariat Department at the Presidency, and his service are placed again at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 188. With referrence to Article 19, Page 72, of the Military Code, it is hereby notified, that in accordance with the practice in Bengal, the two Buglers of each Native Regiment are not to be in excess to, but included in the authorized Establishment of Privates.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1842.

No. 189. Captain C. Honnor of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 190. Ensign W. Brassey of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1842.

No. 191. The General Order No. 141 dated 25th ultimo, placing Serjeant Hexton, at the disposal of the Military Board, from employment under Captain Malet, in superintending the operation of Boring for Water, is cancelled.

No. 192. Captain G. Fulljames, Commanding the Guzerat Irregular Horse, received charge of his appointment from Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, on the 1st instant.

No. 193. Lieutenant J. Hamilton of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Turnbull, date of appointment 9th March 1842.

No. 194. Surgeon C. Ducat, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service, from the 1st inst.

No. 195 By a resolution passed in the General Department, dated 11th instant, Second Hospital Assistant Pandoo Suckpall, now in the Convalescent Hospital, Bombay, has been promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant and attached to the Concan Subsidiary Jails.

Second Grade Apprentice Joseph M. De Silva of the Civil Establishment at Poona, has been promoted to be a First Grade Apprentice, to fill a vacancy.

No. 196. Captain R. Mignon of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is appointed a 1st class Agent in the Commissariat office at the Presidency, vice Bainbridge resigned.

No. 197. Private Thomas Ransom of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is permitted to purchase his discharge from the Army, under the provision of the Government General Order of the 7th January 1841.

No. 198. Private Henry Read of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is permitted to purchase his discharge from the Army, under the provision of the Government General Order of the 7th Jan. 1837.

No. 199.—Considerable obstruction to the discharge of the duties of the Pay Department in Scinde having been found to arise from the Officer in charge being required to move with the Force; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of such portion of the Government Gener al Order No. 717 of 8th December last, as relates to that branch of the Public Service, to direct, that the Pay Department for the Force in Scinde be permanently located at Sukkur under the charge of Field Pay Master, and to sanction a Treasure Ch est being attached to the Head Quarters of the Force when not encamped at a Station where either a Civil or Military Treasure Chest already exists.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

No. 202. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G. Rowley, of the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry, to act as joint Remount Agent, during the absence of Captain Scobie on Sick Certificate or until further orders, and Captain A. R. Wilson of the 14th N. I. to act as Superintendent of Pensioners and Family Payments in the place of Captain Rowley.

Bombay Castle, 17th March, 1842.

No. 204. Lieut. H. Barr, Assist. Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to the Mahabaleshwar Hills with leave of absence for one month on private affairs from the 25th inst.

(Ssgned) P. M. MELVIL Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

15th March 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Clibborn, dated Sukkur, 20th ultimo, appointing Asst. Surgeon Cannon to receive medical charge of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I. from Asst. Surgeon Ward.

An order by Major Reid, dated Sukkur 22nd ultimo, directing Asst. Surgeon Fraser, 12th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Field General Hospital at that Station, from Asst. Surgeon Jephson.

2. Surgeon J. A. Sinclair is attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery at Ahmednuggur, and directed to join.

17th March 1842.

1. 1st Grade Apprentice V. Fernandez is transferred from the European General Hospital to H. M. 22d Regt. of Foot, and 2d Grade Apprentice J. A. De Nazarath from H. M. 22d Regt. to the European General Hospital.

4. Ensign M. Haig, lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 19th Regt. N. I. and directed to join.

By order of His Excellency Commanderin Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant Geueral of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1842.

No. 23. Lieutenant Qanbornugh of the Invalid Establishment of the Indian Navy, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for 18 months.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1842.

No. 24. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under consideration the Minutes of a Court of Enquiry held by order of His Excellency Sir William Parker, K. C. B. the Naval Commander in Chief in India, on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris at Ningpo on the 8th December last, to investigate charges of neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, preferred by Commander Ormsby against Lieutenant W. E. Campbell, of the Indian Navy, is pleased to direct, that Lieutenant Campbell be suspended from employment until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors shall be made known.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1842.

Mr. R. Keays, first Assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain in the Kupperwunj, Thausra and Alleena purgunnas for a further period of four months, to complete the jummabundee settlement.

Mr. W. Simson, delivered over charge of the office of principal collector of Surat to Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first Assistant collector, on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. Simson, received charge of the office of revenue commissioner, from Mr. H B. E. Frere, on the 3d instant.

Mr. E. M. Suart, acting first assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, received charge of the office of collector from Mr. Montgomerie, on the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed an extension of leave to the 28th instant, to remain at Mahableshwur, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence from 5th April to 17th May next, under section XI. of the absentee regulations with permission to proceed to Sattara, and snbsequently to Bombay, to be present at the examination.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, to be fourth assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tannah, is permitted to continue in the districts on deputation, for a further period of two months, from the 1st instant, for the purpose of completing the revenue settlement.

Mr. John De Faria, is confirmed in the appointment of uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

Assistant Surgeon R. Kirk, to be deputy assay master.

Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, to act as deputy assay master.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

Mr. A. Travers, of the Bombay civil service, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of preparing for the ensuing examination in Hindoostanee.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1842.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistaut judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 4th instant, to remain at the presidency, under Sec. XII of the absentee regulations.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of act No. XIV of 1835 to appoint the undermentioned officers, to be assistant magistrates in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates.

Captain G. Fulljames, of the 25th regiment N. I. commandant of the Guzerat irregular horse.

Lieutenant D. O. Q. Compton of the 18th regiment N. I. acting second in command of the same corps.

POLI TICAL DEPARMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

Mr. William Courtney, *political superintendent of Sawunt* Waree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th ultimo to the 5th instant, under section XI of the absentee regulations, on which latter date he resumed charge of his duties.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that T. A. Compton Esq. assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, was examined in the printed regulations on the 26th ultimo, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Second hospital assistant Pandoo Suckpall, now in the convalescent hospital, Bombay, to be first hospital assistant, and attached to the Concan subsidiary jails.

Second grade apprentice Joseph M. De Silva, of the civil establishment at Poona, to be first grade apprentice, to fill a vacancy.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Honorable Company's service by T. H. Talbot Esq. from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1842.

Lieutenant W. S. Furneaux, assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, on sick certificate, and to be absent from this duties until the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1842.

Lieutenant W. D. Graham, acting civil engineer in Candeish, is allowed to visit the presidency on private affairs for a period of fifteen days.

Second hospital assistant Sew Appah, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to be attached to the civil establishment at Sattara, vice Anoopsing removed on promotion.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1842.

Captain Parsons, acting assistant to the superintendent of roads, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs, from the 1st instant to 5th proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters arriving from Seaward for transmission to any place beyond the Territories of the East India Company, whether by Ship, or by the Gevernment Steamers, will be detained in Bombay until the Ship or Steamer Postage, or both, to which such Letters may be liable, shall be paid accordingly to the rates laid down in the subjoined Table.

Table of Ship Postage to be levied on Letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspaper Pamplets and other printed papers packed in short covers, open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas weight.
Outward	Inward		
Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceedin 6 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tola weight.
Annas. 2. An anna being added for every additional Tola.	Annas. 3.	Anna. 1. An anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas weight.	Annas. 2. Two annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas, up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

Table of Steamer Postage leviable upon Letters arriving from, or addressed to any other place than the United Kingdom, viâ the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

	Re As.
A letter not exceeding 1 ½ Tola, is to be charged on rate of Postage	0 8
Ditto above 1 ½ Tola, and not exceeding 2½ Tolas, two rates	1
Ditto above 2 ½ Tolas, and not exceeding 5 Toals, four rates.....	2 ,,
Ditto above 5 Tolas and not exceeding 7 ½ Toals, six rates.....	3 ,,

and so on in proportion, two additional rates of Postage being charged for every additional weight of 2 Tolas, or for any fraction of that weight.

W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.
Bombay Genl. Post Office, 4th March 1842.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 3rd March.....	Chests	186
	Total..	186

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 12th February 1842.....	,,	11,098
	Total....	11,278

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 8th inst.....	,,	9,721¼
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant.....	,,	492
	Total..	12,213¼

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1840 to the 8th March 1842	Chests..	6,315
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant.....	,,	319¼
	Total....	6,634¼

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 16th March 1842.

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